

Cities.	7,430	\$118,580
Of the twenty-three cities sixteen show gains varying from 7 to 233 per cent, while losses in seven cities range from 10 to 40 per cent. The principal gains are in the large cities such as New York 45 per cent, Chicago 72, Philadelphia 204, St. Louis 54, Cincinnati 61, Seattle 18, and Minneapolis 10. The losses are in the smaller cities. New York City have been greatly curtailed on account of serious labor troubles and at this time there is no certainty as to when operations will resume. The loss in Chicago can be attributed to labor troubles in other lines than the building trades and also to the enforcement of the tenement-house law, which has interfered with the operations of speculative builders. In St. Louis the great detriment has been the high prices of building materials and wages. Labor troubles have interfered with operations in Cincinnati. The list of cities which show increase includes Buffalo at 232 per cent, Denver 180, Milwaukee 160, Washington 148, Cleveland 54, Indianapolis 51, Atlanta 40, New Orleans 39, San Francisco 37, Brooklyn 32, Memphis 30, New		

small iron rods, having the heads of the rods in the center of the thumb-screws on the wall. The cement is compacted and beaten down hard between the planks, and if the thumb-screws are not in the wall in making up the mass, it will soon set, so as to allow the planks to be taken away and used over again. The thumb-screws on the rod are easily removed, and the rods drawn out to be used again. The walls of concrete, about one course of one foot high all around the outside, and in the interior of the wall, will be strong enough to go in a day. But care will be called for not to go so fast as to crush the wall before it has set. The walls of an ordinary two-story building should be eighteen or twenty inches thick, and the upper story eight inches. There are many buildings in and about Syracuse, N. Y., made of artificial stones that are made in the same way, and being such as I have described, and laid in cement of the same kind. These stones are laid and form good strong walls that no moisture can pass through, and being plastered outside,

should include in its membership practice, the employment of reputable agents and dealers of this locality, and every possible effort to increase the membership should be made by those who are in charge of the organization. The purposes and objects of the organization, as explained by the speaker, are to promote honesty, harmony and dignity in estate transactions; and they hope to increase the efficiency of the instrumentality of this through the instrumentality of the agents acting along lines similar to those employed by the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

—o—

Will Improve Park

Mrs. Hannah Nicolard purchased last week of W. G. Krutz, through the agency of P. S. Kie, 17152300 feet, on a corner of the Arlington street, just south of Sixteenth street, and on Washington street, unimproved. Consideration made, \$11,660 and a half build on the lot, and the Washington street frontage, and hold the remainder as an investment.

—o—

At Manhattan Beach

The Manhattan Beach Company reports the sale during the past week of

A purchase was noted last week as made by A. Bernheim of the Anderson & Chas. Co. of a lot 100 feet wide, 100 feet long, lying between the city street, formerly through the agency of Minnie & Pash, of the lot 100 feet to an alley. With a nine-room, two-story frame dwelling, the business agency, the consideration named, \$12,000. The purchaser buys for a home, and at the same time has secured a comfortable dwelling at a fair bargain.

—

On Main Near Plaza.

H. Samuel Factor of San Francisco has purchased of George Haeseltine, through the agency of the Anderson & Chas. Co., a lot 100 feet wide, 100 feet long, on the east side of Main street, between Arcadia street and the Plaza, and extending through the block to Sanchez street. With a two-story frame dwelling, brick business building; consideration named, \$8000. Productive business property that is likely to increase in value.

—

On Central Avenue.

William Montague has sold to Lydia Engstrum, through the agencies of M. Kullsher & Co. and S. K. Lindley & Co., 60x110 feet, on the west side of Central avenue, between Third and Eighth streets, unimproved; con-

stone brick theater building that is to be put up for the Casino Theater Company, at the corner of Spring street, between Third and Fourth streets, after plans of Architect A. M. Edelstein, has been let to Earl F. Low, of \$23,500. The building will be finished within ninety working days from July 15.

—

On Hope Near Fourth.

The plans for a four-story frame apartment building that is to be erected for William Wyles, at the corner of Hope street, near Fourth, have been prepared by Architects Hunt & Eager, and the contract for the same is letting has been let to John G. and William F. Frankland, for \$15,327. The building will be completed in one hundred working days from July 11.

—

For the Pomona Hill School.

The contract for the erection of the new High School building has been let to Hansen & Co., of Pomona, near the Builder and Contractor, for \$39,975 for the building complete. The plans of the building, Smith & Stone of San Francisco, were adopted, and a provision of the board, continues the Journal

Before building, call and see us for terms.
ROOMS 32-33, STIMPSON BLDG.

TO LEASE—
I WILL BUILD FINE, MODERN HOTELS,
ON SEVENTH AND BROADWAY, TO SUIT
TENANT.
T. WIENDANGER,
314 LAUGHLIN BLOCK.

IF YOU WANT
A HOME ON EASIEST TERMS,
— LIKE PAYING RENT, —
Come to me. Have been in this business for
20 years in Los Angeles for ten years. My references are
those to whom I have sold homes.

— BOWEN,
314 FRONT BLOCK.

FOR SALE—
FINE—Charming lot in choicest southwest, in
ONLY PARK TRACT. 50x110. Right now residence
now going up. Will sell for \$100 in
January. Take 51st-street car to 50th-
valley street.
T. WIENDANGER,
314 Laughlin Block.



Liners.

[illegible][illegible]

TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE

WANTED - THREE 8-ROOM COTTAGES southwest or southeast; installments; owner on cottage, south or southwest, installments; must have them at once. **LORRILERS REAL ESTATE AND TRADING CO.** 205 W. Third st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE IN WESTLAND lot anywhere around the lake, as high as \$1000; if you have property to sell in that lot and number; from owners only; want it right now; give price. Address A, box 91, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED-I HAVE MORE CALLS FOR lots on the installment plan than I can handle; if you have property to sell in that lot with me, and if price and terms are satisfactory I can sell it. **F. E. DODGE**, 1006 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE THE CHEAPEST place can find between 5th and First, between Alvarado; have to move my modern home and build good lot in place it. Address P, box 61, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED TO BUILD UP-TO-DATE HIGH- grade, high-grade gasoline touring car, cash or wood-pane of city. Address B, D, DOUGLAS & BRO., 215 W. Fifth st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE 1 OR 2 ROOM cottages between 6TH and 15TH STS. MAIN AND CENTRAL AVE.
R. E. IRIBERTON & CO.
611 TRUST BUILDING.

WE WISH TO BUY REVEREND or small piece of vacant property, suitable for cottages; price negotiable; agents or owners. **PULLER-PETERSON & CO.** 115-HI Laughlin Bldg.

WANTED-A 1 OR 2-ROOM MODERN HOUSE up to \$500, new down, balance like north or east front; no way lot. **ROBERTS LAND CO.**
215 W. Fourth st.

WANTED-OWNERS OF CLOSE-IN S.W. to build rooming or apartment houses; suitable tenants.
ROBERTS LAND CO.
215 W. Fourth st.

WANTED-A GOOD 1 OR 2-ROOM HOUSE near Main Street, \$200 cash, \$25 per month.
ROBERTS LAND CO.
215 W. 4th st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FROM OWNERS 2-room house, Central Ave. very modern; \$200 to \$300 cash, balance monthly; interest and number; give price. Address A, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED TO BUY HOUSE AND LOT if all cash or part cash, balance in 6 months; owners, what have you to offer? a bargain for the buyer. Address A, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED-SMALL BUSINESS PROPERTY preferred, located between Sixth and Ninth and Figueroa streets; something good rate of interest. R. A. HOWE, Douglas Bldg.

ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF our club will buy this week if the price is right; 7-room modern house, southwest corner. **PULLER-PETERSON & CO.** Laughlin Bldg.

ARE YOU PAYING RENT? When the Ashby Building Company build you a 2-room house for rent, \$100; 1 room, \$100. **ASHBY BUILDING CO.** IN BLACK.

I WANT TO BUY A HOUSE AND lot from \$100 to \$150; house modern, west of Central ave., north of Main; pay \$50 cash, balance mortgage. **P. J. city.**

HOURS OF FROM 1 TO 2 southwest preferred, will pay \$200 to \$300; late purchaser willing; must be ready. **NEUBENDER & BAILEY**, Douglas Bldg.

FOR CASH, THE BEST LOT we will buy, situated between Main, Vermont ave., and Seventh st.; LAURENCE, corner Hough ave. st.

TO BUY FROM OWNER A NEW house with modern improvements in location; must be a bargain. Address particular A, box 91, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR GOOD EQUITY, PAYABLE monthly with interest, to apply on good lot or 6-room cottage southwest district. Address box 27, TIMES OFFICE.

A 1 OR 2-ROOM COTTAGE in a few blocks of Washington and Main; I can pay cash \$20, and \$25 per month. Address A, box 11, TIMES OFFICE.

TO PURCHASE 4 OR 5-ROOM southwest, need not be new but in excellent condition; can pay \$200 cash, balance \$25 per month. Address A, box 10, TIMES OFFICE.

CLEAR UNIMPROVED OR improved property for 200 shares of Wells mining stock (now selling at \$10). Address A, box 4, TIMES OFFICE.

WE HAVE BUYSERS OF ALL city properties. If you really want to sell us get you the cash, if the price is right. **WERNER & CO.** 220 W. Second st.

TO PURCHASE ON MONTHLY basis of \$20, 4-room cottage; no outside property. Phone Main 561. Address X, box 14, TIMES OFFICE.

A 1 OR 2-ROOM HOUSE, STREET- graded and improved, fair sized lot; location; will pay cash for a house. Address B, box 10, TIMES OFFICE.

A 1 OR 2-ROOM COTTAGE, SUIT- able for investment, on monthly payment with purchase option. Address Z, MOORE, 100 & Hope.

THE BEST FLAT BUILDING Main st., that \$200 cash will buy; no particulars or no attention. Address B, TIMES OFFICE.

TO PURCHASE LOT OR COT- tage cheap, situated between two cars of Main, Fifth to Seventh, suit-able for building; give particulars. Address A, TIMES OFFICE.

FOOT LOT CORNER Main and Central Ave., Main, Fifth to Seventh, suit-able for building; give particulars. Address A, TIMES OFFICE.

LIST YOUR BUSINESS offering-houses and real estate with MEMPHIS care B. J. Young & Co., 215 W. Fifth st.

TO BUY A CHEAP LOT ON COR- ner Main and Central Ave., Main, Fifth to Seventh, suit-able for building; give particulars. Address A, TIMES OFFICE.

NUTRITIOUS LAND WITH WATER, to be electric or steam road; 10 to 15 acres; give location and price. Address J. B. 211 Douglas Bldg.

THIS CLOSETED HOME I CAN sell down; give location and price. Address A, TIMES OFFICE.

THE BEST PROPORTION IN the city, modern, near our line; location; business quick. Address A, TIMES OFFICE.

TO PURCHASE 1 TO 2 ROOM west, on term, state street and Main; far out; no agents. Address TIMES OFFICE.

MODERN 2-ROOM HOUSE over 12 blocks out; best value. **HURK & TAYLOR**, 70 & 80 Black St.

WILL PAY CASH FOR A BRAN- ch on any of the heights; convenient price and location. Address W, TIMES OFFICE.

TO PURCHASE CLOSE-IN PHO- nograph property; state location and price; no agents. Address A, TIMES OFFICE.

A 1 OR 2-ROOM MODERN COT- tagedest occupancy; rent \$25 on a quiet location and price. Address A, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR 2-ROOM HOUSE LINE ON corner Main and Central Ave., Main, Fifth to Seventh, suit-able for building; give particulars. Address A, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR 10-ACRE RANCH WITH water, will pay \$100 or \$150, with \$25 to \$50 miles from city. **L. W. 10th st.**

FOR 2-ROOM HOUSE, SOUTH- west, must be a bargain; no description. Address A, box 91, TIMES OFFICE.

FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE ON Main, Fifth to Seventh, suit-able for building; give particulars. Address A, TIMES OFFICE.

STATE OR OTHER INCOME WILL PUT IN CASH AND INTEREST. L. L. BOWEN, 100 & 80 Black St.

I HAVE A CASH BUYER for house, below \$200; must be 10th st. **WERNER & CO.** 220 W. Second st.

PURCHASE LOT BETWEEN Main, Hope and Broadway. Address X, box 14, TIMES OFFICE.

PURCHASE-MODERN 1 OR 2 room house, Westlake district. **C. K. NORTON**, 341 E. Second st.

WANT TO BUY A GOOD modern house, Westlake district. **W. CONWAY**, 204-NB Road.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY A LOT for house, lot and interest price. Address A, box 10, TIMES OFFICE.

BUY 1 OR 2-ROOM MODERN house for cash, from owner only. MAY 2nd, 1914.

STOCKS AND BOND MARKET, JULY 19, 1903

EDMUNDO

Liners.

REAL ESTATE.

SALE

Success.

ATROTHUSE BROS.
105 LAURENCE HILDS.
PRINCE MAIN ST.
HOME 92.

IN YOUR OPPORTUNITY.
IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.
IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

SEEK AT CLOSE FIGURES.
SEEK AT CLOSE FIGURES.
SEEK AT CLOSE FIGURES.

Although advertise is worthy
a closest consideration, always,
the same values in real estate, pro-
vide the most interesting; locations
where the prices are low, and the
values are high. See these
for yourself. They'll look even
better than they read.

-32150-

outings near Figueroa and 22nd
St. Location home is modern;
large; fine reception hall; walls
the very good. Furnace, fire-
place, large windows; cement bas-
ement. Price to sell \$1000. See a

COEUR D'ALAIN

We are specialists in
stocks, particularly
many of the New
city, Connecticut.
made in these fields
much
interested all of our
Effective Agents in the

500 Maryland
501 Hamilton
502 O. & C. Ave.
400 Turin
1000 Broadway
1000 Trade
1000 Gen. Paul
500 New Alb.
500 Elm Ctr.
500 Shaw St.
500 Alameda

AND MANY

new, modern 2-room residence,
on southeast; beautifully tinted
and decorated; gas and electric
with porcelain tile floor.
This home is fitted with every mod-
ern and is an unusually low price;
see list.

-3400-

residence near West Ninth st.
ext. house is modern; has six
bed and reception hall; main front
porch; large kitchen; very
desirable. Also large bath; nic-
ked-plate refrigerator; built-in
oven; very desirable, attrac-
tive only \$200.

-3400-

modern residence in the
center of the city, on high ground,
near the reception hall; glass
everything is modern; plate glass
front; large main hall; large
bath; plumbing the best; the
kitchen is in order; the water
and sleeping rooms are all good;
are looking for a home, see
list.

-3400-

modern residence on a fine
Plaza. Lot is large and
beautifully landscaped. The house
is modern and has
and handsome lighting fixtures;
beautiful windows; many im-
provements.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Farms

[illegible]

FOR EXCHANGE

FOR EXCHANGE—
Cherry st., WASH DC
balance easy.
F. E. DODGE, JR & Co.
FOR EXCHANGE—
cottages on River

CRIBB & SINGAR
FOR EXCHANGE
low and have city
you a good investment
OWNER M&A Adams
FOR EXCHANGE
neapolis, Minn.; you
change for Los Angeles
NIXON, 228 E. Franklin

FOR EXCHANGE - 1/2 acre home in San Diego, one garage, would consider grove, room for 2000 sq ft.

FOR EXCHANGE - 1/2 acre cottage, cost 2000 sq ft, part balance 2000 sq ft.

FOR EXCHANGE—
choose in, valued at
lots, suitable for
F. E. DODGE, 24 E.
WANTED TO EXCHANGE
made-to-order
shoe store; only first-class
dress B, box B, 1234
FOR EXCHANGE—

E. SECOND ST. **FOR EXCHANGE -** income property in change for Los Angeles & TAYLOR, 728 S. W. **FOR EXCHANGE -** tage well located, lots and cars or more W. box 18. TIMMY

FOR EXCHANGE—TWO
southeast to exchange in
house, southwest to
STANTON, 114 S. Madison
FOR EXCHANGE—WHA
acres Duarte; value \$100
under \$100. Address: 6
Madison st., Chicago, Ill.
FOR EXCHANGE—FIVE
Berkeley, for city; sin
near 2, railroa

FOR EXCHANGE - **FLOR**
will sell or exchange - **FLOR**
list to select from. **FLOR**
234-17 Laughlin Bldg
FOR EXCHANGE - **FLOR**
value about \$100. for **FLOR**
will assume or pay for **FLOR**
IN. TIMES OFFICE
FOR EXCHANGE - **FLOR**
Have

FOR EXCHANGE—
house, furniture and
Angels; fine location
TIMES OFFICE
FOR EXCHANGE—
lot 2412, Pasadena, 10
ranch or a good business
Tracy Block

FOR EXCHANGE - **FOR EXCHANGE -**
the city. 400 acres. **FOR EXCHANGE -**
Bureau \$1000. Address **FOR EXCHANGE -**
OFFICE. **FOR EXCHANGE -**
Angeleno. 71200. **FOR EXCHANGE -**
very choice neighborhood **FOR EXCHANGE -**
st. **FOR EXCHANGE -**
FOR EXCHANGE -
changes with me. **FOR EXCHANGE -**

FOR EXCHANGE—FREE
Riverside Co.; 8-room house
and cash for city. TALK
19

FOR EXCHANGE—FREE
st., 9-room house, new, in
19 TALK

FOR EXCHANGE—FREE
st., 9-room house, new, in
19 TALK

19 TATNE
FOR EXCHANGE—WY
change your property
BRYSON BLOCK
FOR EXCHANGE—WY
EL Paso, Texas, in
reality, ORAIN RICE
FOR EXCHANGE—WY
and harness for a
and harness for a

FOR EXCHANGE—JAMES
home, 8 rooms, and
Angels. TAYLOR, 111
FOR EXCHANGE—FINE
fine home place; only 10
Eastern. TAYLOR, 111
FOR EXCHANGE—
boulevard, east
city. TAYLOR, 111

gago, payable
SPARKMAN, 60
FOR EXCHANGE—
50x150, W. 1940 &
F. E. DODGE, 1614
FOR EXCHANGE—
eastern and all kinds
L. AUSTIN, 193 &
WANTED—EXCHANGE
17-room, home for

FOR EXCHANGE—
18-room home plus
way.

FOR EXCHANGE—
go flats for milk

TYPEWRITER

TYPEWRITERS
No. 4 Remington, 100
nearly new, \$2.
No. 4 Smith, 100
No. 6 Remington, 100
No. 8 Remington, 100
No. 6 Remington, 100
No. 4 Remington, 100
No. 4 Remington, 100
No. 4 Smith, 100
No. 2 Smith, 100

No. 3 Pay Sten
No. 7 Lillie...
No. 1 Bonta, a...
\$40.
No. 3 Remington...
No. 3 Remington...
The above are a...
or rent, terms to...
typewriter to be...
writer returnable...
... from ...

carbon, ribbon, for all machines.
TYPEWRITER RIBBON
Ridge. Photo Mounts
THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER
no more than old-time
it is much in advance of
up and convenient
billing attachment.
logus.

13
THE NEW SUN TYPEWRITER
In every desirable feature
type-bar machine; ribbon
form; anti-ribbon mechanism;
board of 22 keys, and
letters and characters, and
\$40 and \$42.50. Agents
STORE, No. 104 & 106
THE CHICAGO STORE

any and all kinds of
ular TYPEWRITERS
com Bldg., 414 1/2
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WITH PREMIER TYPE
durable. Perfect. We
repair. Substitute for
& DICKERMAN. Pacific
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4311.

dealers for the West
of CO., 471 Grand
Rentals, Supplies,
WE BLICKENSDER
bility and alignment,
visible writing, price
LOS ANGELES
FOR SALE - TYPEWRITER
bought and new
TYPEWRITER
LOS ANGELES

typewriter with
almost new. Apple
A FEW HIGH-CLASS
each; write for particulars
ANDER, 111 S. Broadway
EXPERT REPAIRS
CHANGE, 111 W. 1st
THE BLICKENBENDER
N. LOW ANGELES
N. LOW ANGELES

CHIROPODIST
And
CHIROPODY

1000



BUSINESS

A dark, vertical, textured surface, possibly a book cover or a piece of wood, showing significant wear and discoloration. The texture is grainy and uneven, with various shades of black and dark grey. There are some lighter, vertical streaks and patches, suggesting a worn or aged material. The overall appearance is that of a close-up of a rough, dark surface.

TO LET-

Plats. 1-4-1923

TO LET-FURNISHED: 2 AND 3 ROOM HOUSE AT 325 S. HOPE ST.; new management; new furniture; new paint; new carpeting; papered throughout; rent reasonable; see housekeeper in suite or E. J. HERRERLAIN, 46-43 Douglas Road. Home, 2525 John St. 1-4-23

TO LET-1 1/2 ROOMS: HOUSEKEEPING; gas, range, hot water; porcelain bath, telephone; large street building; open fire; no cat fare; finest apartment in town for two grown persons; or completely furnished. 125 S. HOPE ST. 1-4-23

TO LET-2 HANDSOME 4 ROOM FLATS IN NEW BUILDING; new furniture and fixtures; furnished; these flats are in a very fine section of the city; rent reasonable; let us show them to you. HARR REALTY CO., 100 S. W. 1/2 Bldg. 1-4-23

TO LET-FLATS. 16-107 N. FERNWOOD ave.; 4 new, modern, 3-room flats, 10 rooms each; new paint, new carpeting; new kitchen, cat, the whole house built with this in view. P. O. BOX 8 CHAMBERLAIN, 46-43 Douglas Road. 1-4-23

TO LET-TO COUPLE OR SMALL FAMILY: 1st adult, entire upstairs, four rooms and bath, gas, electricity, tiled walls, porch, all new; very convenient and pleasant; rent reasonable. 108 NICH, near corner. 1-4-23

TO LET-A SMALL FLAT, FIRST FLOOR for housekeeping; 2 bedrooms, 1 bath, single room on second floor, bath, instantaneous hot water, gas, electricity, refrigerator for automobile on same lot. 133 WEST 5TH STREET. 1-4-23

[illegible][illegible]

TO LET—\$22.50. MODERN PLANT OF SIX ROOMS, S. Main, close in, large room in basement. TOILET, CLO. & NELSON. 13 Broadway. Bk. D

TO LET—ONE 5 AND ONE 6 ROOM-UP-TO-date, large, bright, airy, modern. Call on blocks from Plaza to Broadway. Call on me then. 21

TO LET—A 5-ROOM UPPER PLAT. BATH, HALL, CLO., and 2nd B. W. C. 121 Broadway. 21

TO LET—ONE 5 AND ONE 6 ROOM-UP-TO-date flat, 2nd, and 23rd N. GRAND AVE. Call on me then. 21

TO LET—FOR SELLER, NEWLY FURNISHED 5-room flat, modern, up to date, for board for two. 461 S. SPRING ST. 126

TO LET—TWO, THREE OR FOUR FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping, summer rate, on SPECIAL PLATS, NO. 11, 8th and Broadway. 21

TO LET—NEW MODERN 4 ROOM FERN-GERING. Call on CO. modern, Broadway. 21

TO LET—FIVE-ROOM LOWER PLAT, 5th and 12th CO. modern, Broadway. 21

Key at 1315 Bonaville ave. Call Monday. 21

TO LET—3 UPPER 6 ROOM SUNNY FLATS, 588 furnished, the other unfurnished; desirable location. Adults only. 728 S. FLOWER. 21

TO LET A COSY LITTLE 2 ROOM FLAT, close in; gas for cooking, electric lighting, sink, cheap rent. 728 S. GRAND AVE. 21

TO LET—FLAT of 3 ROOMS, BATH, ETC., block from Traccon car line. 140 W. 17th St. 3

TO LET—LARGE ROOMS, ENTIRE UP-
PER floor, complete, porch, bath, two en-
trances, reasonable. 1245 E. 52nd St. 3

TO LET—NEW FURNISHED 2 ROOM
SAL. large room, BATH, GLAZED, Gas kitchen.
Call Monday. 115 CROCKER ST. 3

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED 2 ROOM
SAL. modern. Fine bright view. Call
SAT. 1 block west of Figures. 3

TO LET—2 ROOMS, BATH, KITCHEN, HALL.
For rent, modern. \$25 per month. 1204
E. 17TH ST., Cor. Central Ave. 3

TO LET—FLAT OF FOUR ROOMS, FUR-
NISHED, BATH, KITCHEN, or a single
room. 1024 E. FIGURES. 3

TO LET—HIE, NEW 3 ROOMS, GAS RANGE,
BATH, KITCHEN, CUPB. \$25 per month.
1024 E. FIGURES. 3

TO LET—FURNISHED 2 ROOM FLATS, FREE
water, bath, 7th St. tunnel, 1st St. tunnel.
EAST 4th, entrance. 3

TO LET—FLAT—6 ROOMS, MODERN, IN-
TERIOR. Inquire 1035 E. 11th St.
ST. Tol. James 191. 3

TO LET—FLAT AT 614 W. SIXTH
ST. Call MILLINGTON 103. 3

245-7 Wilson Bldg. 3

TO LET—6 ROOM FLAT, OR 12 ROOM, IN
NEW BRICK BUILDING. Call
MR. FLOWER. 3

TO LET—SIX ROOM FURNISHED FLAT,
IN NEW BUILDING. Call Monday
WEST 7th St. 3

TO LET—NEW FLAT, MAPLE
WOOD, 4th, very low. STANLEY.
101 Grant Bldg. 3

TO LET—5 ROOM FLAT WITH INSTANT
HOT WATER. 3

GRAND AVE. 19
TO LET—FURNISHED FLAT FOR AUGUST
and September; references exchanged. 1234
ALVARADO. 19
TO LET—FURNISHED FLAT OF 3 FRONT
rooms; convenient and handsome. 122 S.
OLIVE ST. 19
TO LET—4-ROOM UNFURNISHED UPPER
flat, modern conveniences. US S. ALVA-
RADO RT. 19
TO LET — LOWER FURNISHED 4-ROOM
flat, nicely furnished; rent reasonable. 1544
STAR ST. 19
TO LET—4-ROOM FLAT, FURNISHED
close in. G. W. BURTON, Room 1, First
Bldg. 19
TO LET—LOWER FLOOR OF NEW MOD-
ern 4-room flat, close in. 19

AY, JUL

LOCCA REX.
And live in the first
of good houses.
MILTON—the
exclusive; every
year's course of
COURSE OF
course. A special
very cheap price.
NEGLECTED
strictest privacy.
NIGHT SCIENCE
Friday from 7 to 8
Private Lesson
in branches, Gen-
eral arithmetic,
calendar, Geo-
metry, etc., for
the entire year;
EXPENSES—Very low.
REFERENCES

[illegible]

A PROFESSOR OF LATIN and **French** and **Spanish** taught. Apply to Mr. Hill, c/o RINGTON, Princeton.

FOR SALE—Borden's safe, foot room, B1; also shades, etc.; our man's shrank; work room; Springfield.

FOR TRANSLATIONS in German, French or English classes, apply to G. H. M. from 5 to 6 p. m.

SURVEYING IN ALL—land, railroad, etc.—time and true measurement.

SELECT ART SCHOOL
conducted by
fall term September 8
2600 GRAND AVE.
R. A. JAMER, TRAINER
tutti, clarinet,
guitar, mandolin, etc.
S. Spring.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS
vocational program at
ad. Address X bus
BSE "PEDRO ARRAZ" -
in Spanish; private
Lector and interpreter;
WITTENBERG AND BIL
Branch celebrated
of impediment, at 191 E

COMPETENT NIGHT
at 7:30 p.m.
SPANISH. WEDNESDAY
rapid method. STAY

MORE-WANTED
I want
MRS. MAY OF
MORRIS-FURNITURE
at full ad.
MRS.-NEW
Palm Springs, Calif.
JACO CO., 713
MOR - NEW
Spanish
TUT
MRS. LADDER
cancer, ribs or
lost R. TIERCE
STATION ST. N.Y.C.

AUTOMOBILE
Steyns
AUTOMOBILE CHAMP
cent. of cost; full cost
You can get a car
thing from factory, less
kinds, new tool box, etc.
at 10% off. Also, a car
Touring Car, Model E
extra tire, 40 per cent.
order. Address: Steyns
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN
least touring automobile be
procured at a premium
circuitous route.
Owner abroad. Address
advice.
FOR SALE—DE DUE
fast runner, great price
for its selling; cost less
immediate sale; half cost
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50 DOLLARS WILL RE-
touring car, extra for
on sale until Wednes-
day. Call about 1000.
EDNA CARLHAGEN

FOR SALE—WAVELENGTH
about: new tire, on
machine in the city.
called city lot. 1000
Broadway.

WANTED—TO RECRUIT
and pianoforte for ex-
change. Good
HAMLIN MUSIC CO.
Pamenda.

THE WHITE AUTO
needed to 225
near California Road.
Call John Hill
225-1000. PRIOR SALE
the car offered for sale

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Physical develop-
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PIANO, L.

JOHN WOULD
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FOR SALE—LOCAL
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WE HAVE **FRUIT**
 in best of condition
 3000. **WHITE AUTO**
 Broadway.
FOR SALE—ONE **W.**
 and also one **W.**
 dition. Inquire at 8
FOR SALE—ONE **W.**
 practically new
 125. **DANE.**
MOTOR BIKE, 2 1/2 H. P.
 tanden, 2 1/2 H. P.
SINGER, 200 Maple
WILL TRADE **REAL**
 or for **gas** or
FOURTH **Riverside**,
 121

[illegible]

WANTED-LOAN at 10% per month for year from business (businessman) security, address given with post. Address: **WANTED-LOAN** at 10% per month for year from business (businessman) security, address given with post. Address: **WANTED-LOAN** at 10% per month for year from business (businessman) security, address given with post. Address:

his (this amount, Address) **OFFICE.**

WANTED-LOAN OF \$5000.00, with which I can buy good real estate, which can be developed and sold for \$10,000.00. Address: **W. J. FIFE,** 1200 1/2 St. N. W., Wash. D. C.

WANTED-\$100 AT 10%. I have improved city real estate, and am seeking address. **Address: R. H. BROWN,** 1200 1/2 St. N. W., Wash. D. C.

WANTED-\$200, 10 YEARS. I have improved city property, and am seeking address. **Address: A. J. JONES,** 1200 1/2 St. N. W., Wash. D. C.

WANTED-\$100 FOR 10 YEARS. I have improved city property, and am seeking address. **Address: NELSON,** 1200 1/2 St. N. W., Wash. D. C.

WANTED-WE HAVE the best real estate in the city, and are seeking a **WHITCOMB,** 1200 1/2 St. N. W., Wash. D. C.

WANTED-\$200 ON 10% interest, with good real estate, which can be developed and sold for \$10,000.00. Address: **W. J. FIFE,** 1200 1/2 St. N. W., Wash. D. C.

COOL, BAKED, recent light, and is a fine one for sale. **Address: ELIABEN AGRICULTURE,** 1200 1/2 St. N. W., Wash. D. C.

WANTED-\$100 FOR 10 YEARS. I have improved city property, and am seeking address. **Address: NELSON,** 1200 1/2 St. N. W., Wash. D. C.

WANTED-WE HAVE the best real estate in the city, and are seeking a **WHITCOMB,** 1200 1/2 St. N. W., Wash. D. C.

WANTED-\$200 ON 10% interest, with good real estate, which can be developed and sold for \$10,000.00. Address: **W. J. FIFE,** 1200 1/2 St. N. W., Wash. D. C.

RUDDY, 24
WANTED-NO ON GOOD
pay 7 per coat. E. A.
Broadway.
WANTED-FINE LOR, 10
\$2.00 security. No
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WANTED-HIM ONE
LOR, 10 Broadway.

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The World's Biggest Store. By Frank G. Carpenter.

MOSCOW'S NEW BAZAAR.
COVERS TWENTY ACRES AND COST
\$8,000,000.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The largest store in the world under one roof is in Moscow. It is situated close to the Kremlin, under the shadow of some of the oldest Russian churches of this holy city. It is a great stone building with roofs of iron and steel, covering at least twenty acres, and embracing a thousand different business establishments. I have been in it a store. It is rather a collection of stores, for the establishment has its individual owner, who rents the space which he constructed the building. It is a department store, or bazaar, under a thousand different heads, selling all kinds of goods and carrying every kind of business.

There are seen the bazaars of Cairo, Calcutta and Constantinople. The most of them are rude sheds, or caves of the walls of narrow streets, roofed with matting. This is one of the finest buildings of the world. It has been erected within the past few years, and with the money which it stands has cost the enormous sum of \$8,000,000. This is one-third more than our National building at Washington, and many times more than any business establishment of the United States.

Department Stores Wanted.

Indeed, one of the best openings for American capital is in founding department stores in Europe. I understand that John Wanamaker, Siegel & Cooper and others are thinking of establishing them in London, but they would pay almost equally well in all the European capitals. Paris is the only one that has any to speak of. It has the Bon Marche, the Louvre and Au Printemps, together with some smaller establishments, all of which are making money. I have written of the two Berlin department stores, Wertheim's and Tietz's, both of which are doing an enormous business, but there is room for more.

Russia is peculiarly well fitted for such stores. Its people are rather oriental than occidental. They are used to the great bazaars, and a department store is only a bazaar under one head. They are also accustomed to do business by bargaining, and they would jump at marked goods and fixed prices. As it is here, you dicker for everything, from a suit of clothes to a liver pill. It is how much will you give? and how much will you take? not only in the great establishments, but also in the petty markets found all over the city.

This bazaar was filled with shoppers when I visited it, crowds of men in caps, overcoats and top boots, of poorly-dressed peasant women in gowns and head shawls and of the well-clad, substantial merchant class moved to and fro. There were many well-dressed gentlemen, ladies and children going from store to store, and also many people resting and chatting on the seats which line the streets of the bazaar.

American Goods in Moscow.

This bazaar is only one of a half dozen or more in Moscow. The others are smaller, but some of them would be considered large anywhere. Moscow is the commercial capital of Russia. Its business is scattered, and I have walked myself tired in going from one commercial quarter to another. Many new stores are going up, and in some American elevators and others of our inventions are being introduced.

There is one store here which sells nothing but American goods, and, strange to say, it belongs to an Englishman, who has made a fortune in dealing in our specialties. His name is Block, and he has been doing business in Russia for the past twenty years. He started as an agent of the Fairbanks scales, and pushed them so that the government adopted them and made them the standard scales of Russia. Block then took the agency for other American goods, and continued increasing his business until now he handles American typewriters, furni-

ture from Cincinnati and Grand Rapids, office desks and files, unit book cases, cameras, bicycles, stoves, and, indeed, everything American. He has big establishments in St. Petersburg, and in others of the larger Russian cities. His sales amount to tens of millions of dollars a year, and the profits are so great that he has, I am told, become a millionaire. It is a pity he is an Englishman.

Millions in Electric Railways.

Some of the biggest openings here are in the electrical field. St. Petersburg has about a million and a half people, and it is still run by horse cars. Moscow has 1,200,000, and has gained almost 500,000 within the last ten years. It likewise has horse cars, and poor ones at that. Warsaw and other cities are little better off, so that electric railway concessions would be of enormous value.

There are several American parties who are trying to get such concessions, including the Westinghouse Company, and Mr. Murray A. Verner of Pittsburgh. A story that is going the rounds is that the Pittsburgh man has the inside track, and that owing to the influence of an ex-sweetheart of the Czar. This story is fishy at best, and I do not believe it, but it shows the kind of gossip one hears at these European courts. According to it, the Czar had an actress sweetheart to whom he was devoted while he was Crown Prince, but whom he dismissed when he ascended the throne. She then became the sweetheart of one of the Grand Dukes, who, in time, became interested in the electric railway concession, and in connection with her, procured the Czar's favor.

I asked Mr. Verner about this matter. He replied:

"There is nothing in any of the stories about concessions being granted to myself or to any other American through such influence. I have been in Russia for several years devoting my time to this matter, and I do not know the name of the man or woman alleged to be interested in this case. Besides the Russians do not do business that way. They know all about street railways and what they are making in other parts of the world. They understand what it costs to build and operate them, and what the probable profits will be. If they give a concession, it will be on business principles and in a business way. My proposition is that of a plain, business American. It is for the exclusive right to build and operate electric roads in St. Petersburg, the concession to run for one hundred years. The Czar has ordered a commission of his ministers to pass upon the proposition. I hope that we may get the concession."

Americans who are coming to Russia to engage in business should look into the trade laws and taxes. These are peculiar to the country. Any one can open a store or factory with the exception of a priest or Protestant minister who has a charge, or a foreign Jew. All persons employed in trade or industry have to pay a special professional tax, and all commercial undertak-

ings are much larger and fiercer in competition than the one who quietly takes his money. Many a woman works herself into a laborious use of a fan.

Thomas is still discoursing volubly about his lifting the America's cup this time. He has many times before, but the cup has been in an unlifted state.

DOUBT NOT.

Though he that ever kind and true, and stoutly step by step with you, whole long gusty lifetime through, he gone awhile before, now a moment gone before, doubt not; soon the seasons shall reward your friend to you.

has but turned a corner—still rushes on with right good will, though mire and marsh, by heugh and that self-same arduous way—self-same upland hopeful way, you and he through many a doubtful attempted still.

is not dead, this friend—not dead, in the path we mortals tread, come few, trifling steps ahead, and nearer to the end; that you, too, once past the bend, meet again, as face to face, this friend, on fancy dead.

gally on, strong heart! The while, travel forward mile by mile, with a backward smile, till you can overtake, strains his eyes to search his wale, chattering as he sees you through the haze, waits on a stile.

—[Robert Louis Stevenson]

A SAD SONG.

the light of the world, my dear, but the world is gloomy; has failed and the lamp down hangs, only darkness to me.

the light of the world, my dear, but the world is dreary; is down, and my curtain furled, cannot sleep, though weary.

the light of the world, my dear, for a hopeless hoping, the flame went out in the breeze, a soul went blindly groping.

—[Paul Laurence Dunbar]

CURRENT COMMENT.

eter is getting so used to it that he will survive him with cold water any day.

the paths of glory lead but to the open air market.

ing iced tea is "suicide," as Dr. Williams says, and women have found such harmful effects.

language never troubles himself about his position. He knows that he does not reason.

religious periodical thinks that the people are losing faith in immortality, and desire for it.

has solved the problem, what the revolutionists? They are to be foreign ambassadors.

egle is compelled to take notice, even though his income piles up, especially lessens his prospects of a star.

erience of the past few days shows that a journalist is not a bad thing, of imagination fairly full.

Paul Globe.

Harvard is beaten in both the main, it is time to doubt in the drill which she is imparting to the nation.

ch royal family costs the government \$112,000. And yet the prince is after Christopher Columbus.

he is not entitled to much of the money of America. It is a great pity that he stay here and grow up with the inquirer.

who was lynched down South, his foot suspended by a string, and some faked palmed it off as the foot of a graveyard rabbit, and the foot of an ordinary human, warding off evil.

—[Denver Post]



In the open air market

Inside the largest store of the world

Rapid transit in Moscow

Moscow's \$8,000,000 bazaar

Complete, compact leather cases, with a place for all toilet articles needed when traveling, and so arranged as to take but little room in a grip; all sizes and all styles.

Paine's Celery Compound 75c
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound 75c

Flood Buys Nevada Back.

way. A sale of inventory and one of the largest filled with stumpy men as well as women pushed to get places in particular window and dered that the attraction

time the Ovi has been to purchase drugs of these granted by Judge Conlan today. It is the intention of Selbach's counsel to have him examined by the Lunacy Commissioners on Monday morning and sent to an asylum.

the one at Santa Rosa. The other two started from Tiburon are the two companies at Oakland, the one in Alameda, the one in Livermore and the one in San Jose.

34600.
For May

From a Special Correspondent.

We were complaining to Maj. L., as we rode slowly down hill, of the vast number of tips necessary to be given after a stay in an Indian hotel, and saying that we thought in reality they mounted up to as much, if not more, than in a hotel in Europe. He said he thought it very foolish to give to all the servants assembled at one's departure; that he never by any chance gave anything except to the Bheestie and sweeper, who have such very small pay. He said he had been witness to a very funny scene once at Agra, where a young Irishman, a fellow officer, on leaving the hotel after a stay of perhaps ten days, found almost every servant of the place gathered about the door, with the hope of a tip. He came briskly forth and got into the ghari, saying as he did so: "Ah, I see! all the servants! Now I wonder if they are all here. No, I do not seem to see the dhoobi (washman) nor do I behold the under gardener." All was in Hindu-

PITY.

Nell: I'm in a dilemma. Of course I can't think of marrying Jack Lowter, but he says if I don't he'll go to the dogs.

Belle: Well, you can't help that.

Nell: That's just it. I know I can't, and I'm very fond of dogs.—[Philadelphia Public Ledger,

From the London

Enormous sums go to the supply of castles. The Emperor has only fifty-three, yet he is building another scale in the town of Posen, to compare with the Prussian royal residence among the three of the most picturesque castles of the Emperor's most intimate circle.

By a Special Contributor

...up here poles like a monkey, sitting about 12 mid-air from ropes threaded for climbing. Finally he reached one of the masts, and deliberately said that gift ball through which the flag without holding on, he comfortably survives about him, dandling his feet

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. A dark, possibly black, binding edge is visible along the left side of the page. There is no text or other markings on the page.

WE spent the afternoon on the snow mountains—forces—the of fourteen who proved having sum followed by and having cept the si riding cloth. At any to riding pony a sails to ru fixed by the

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shi's Story.

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Side Trips.

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mir, May, 1903

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—[Philadelph

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Gateway from the Mediterranean to the Holy Land.

THE FORT OF JAFFA.

OLDEST PORT AND ONE OF THE OLDEST TOWNS IN EXISTENCE.

By a Special Contributor.

"TAAL HONA, YA HAWAGIA, TAAL," resounded on all sides. These were the first sounds which greeted us on our return to the Holy Land. As we looked about us we found that we were surrounded by dark-skinned Arabs, making swift use of their tawny bare arms and limbs, rushing about the deck of our ship from one tourist to another, excitedly catching hold of their satchels and then pointing to the small boats in the water below.

In the early dawn of morning we had awakened with the sound of the first clanks of the chain which announced that we were casting anchor at Jaffa. From the

deck we had gazed for the first time on the picturesque little town as it emerged from the morning mists resplendent with the rosy glow of the rising sun, and stood out prominent and beautiful on the low undulating coast of Palestine. As the sun rose higher, we could distinguish in the far East the faint outline of the blue hills of Judea, those "mountains round about Jerusalem" in the center of which stands the Holy City. Between Jaffa and these hills lies the fertile plain of Sharon and Philistia. The coast of Palestine runs in an unbroken line from the head line of Mount Carmel in Syria, fifty miles north, to the ruined town of Gaza forty miles south of Jaffa. On this dreary shore the most prominent and the brightest spot is this ancient port, situated on a beautiful little hill rising to a height of one hundred and fifty-three feet above the level of the sea. Its beauty consists in its interesting oriental quay, where people of all types and tongues congregate, and its quaint flat-roofed houses, built up in tiers from the water's edge

to the summit of the rounded hill. Most of the houses rise above the white roofs and domes of the Christian convents. Surrounded as the town is by rich orange groves and luxuriant gardens, the golden sunshine under the brightest of the sky, Jaffa stands through the ages true to her name, Yapho, "Beautiful."

World's Oldest Port.

Jaffa is the oldest port in the world. Its date its origin as far back as to Japheth, from whence they claim it derived its name. From the deck of the ship, out at sea, Jaffa looks like a thickly wooded island, a mass of houses and streets. So steep is the hill that the houses almost to stand upon each other. Only a narrow strip of the ancient wall of the town can be seen from the shore. Against it the waters dash and

The Turkish government sold the town about thirty years ago, and its stone buildings.

Looking on the town, we looked down on the boats which surrounded our ship. A shrill voice rose up from the water, and a rough movement, and we feared that these excited tones accompanied the appearance of the speakers look dark and their arguing and screaming was the result of our possession. They had come to the shore, for our ship had cast anchor.

There is no harbor, though Nature provided the one if the Turk would only make use of the regular belt of huge rocks rises out of the quay. Others lie buried under the waves over their summits. This rocky barrier before the town, and constitutes a fifty feet in width. In rough weather the land, for the passage through the reef, the boatmen have to ship their oars. This is always a moment of both for the oarsman and for the tourist, as the breakers dashing against the rocks, forming a frothy belt which he involuntarily exclaims: "Hurry through that!" For if the men who steer on either side, they would bump against the water and wreck their boats. The boatmen are very skillful and well used to these treacherous reefs, and as the six of the tourists calmly through the fatal passage up their arms in joy, and then a deep thanksgiving rises simultaneously from the following words: "Humdu lillah! God! Good-bye, good-bye." These words to reassure the traveler, who does not all danger is now over. Within this water is as smooth as a lake.

The Rocks.

One tells us that it was to these boulders that the bones of the strange were chained, and then rescued from the Perseus. St. Jerome claimed that the bones of the chain to which she had been chained that the story of Andromeda was the fact that the bones of the strange were forty feet long, and whose ribs were dimensions than those of an Indian elephant which was one foot and a half in thickness. It is said that the bones of the strange were brought to Rome from Jaffa. Sir John Mandeville, in 1322, stated that this bone, forty feet in existence before the flood, and that he built his ark there. There are curious connections with these rocks, and also about the fish who haunted the coast and the sea. So much so that it is said that the inhabitants of this part of Palestine refused, and consequently never consented

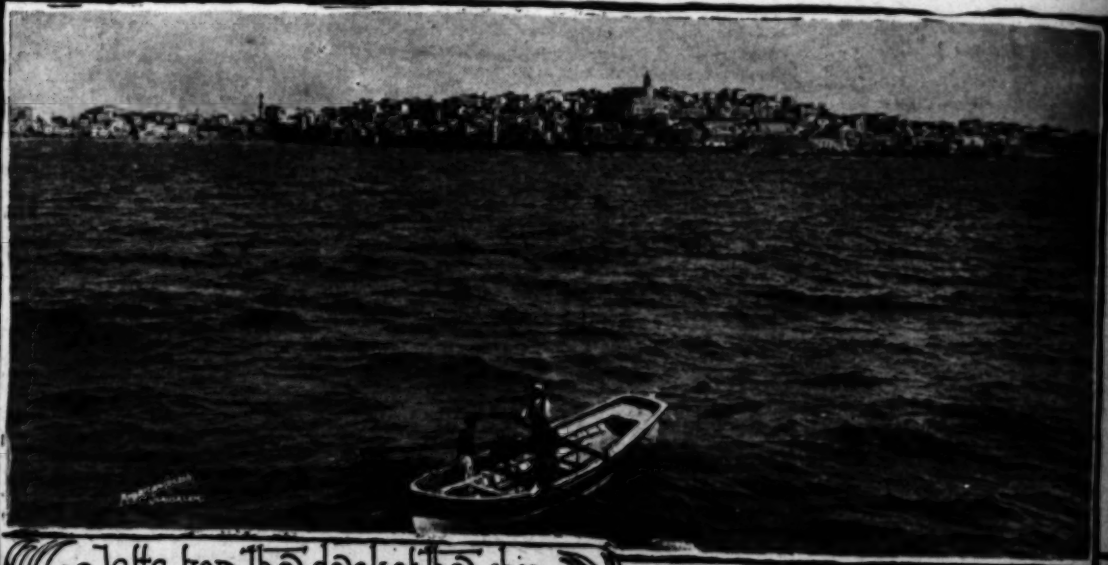
At Jaffa, we were immediately surrounded by every clime and tongue, some dressed in colors of great brilliancy, and others in the arms of the boatmen, to find our way on terra firma. We tried to stand at last standing on the soil of the land, and became flooded with memories, and sacred.

Interest.

Joppa—a little town many times destroyed by Jews, Assyrians, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans. It was to Joppa that Hiram, King of Tyre, sent cedar wood "in floats" which from there were sent to Solomon's Temple. Jonah was taken to Tarshish when fleeing from the Lord. It is said that the sharks which swallow a man every year in Jonah's story, in Jaffa that the humble Dorcas lived and died, and upon her dying was raised to life. To this shore the great Richard Coeur de Lion, girded in armor, fighting for Christendom, victory for the Crusaders over the Arabs. A memory of his cruelty here by his general thousand prisoners and the poison arrows afflicted with the plague. We visited the house, where Peter learned the lesson of acceptance before God. It is one of the oldest in Jaffa. In the courtyard there is a beautiful view of the surrounding country. Another site of interest to us was the garden, which stands in the garden of the house, close to an old fountain, among the fruit orchards.

In Palestine, Jaffa is one of the most ancient and its strange mixture of the most primitive form with European civilization admitted.

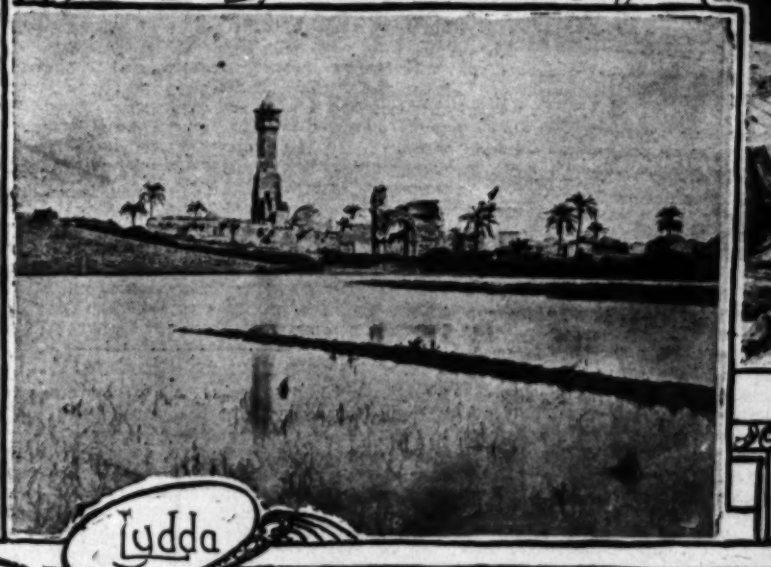
From the landing place to the town are irregular, unpaved, stony and narrow composed of steep stairways. Over the archways and long arcades shaded from the sun's rays by screens of matted stretched across from house to house. These lanes, to which there are no small stores. These look like elms, which are piled upon low shelves close to the hand who squats on his heels in real Turkey



Jaffa from the deck of the ship



The house of Simon the Tanner Jaffa



Lydda



The Rocks Jaffa



The market place of Jaffa

Newhall, at No. 511-
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et, frame flats, \$5250.
Huya, at No. 243-245
ne flats, to cost \$2450.
frame residence, to cost \$2000.
Mrs. J. F. Mullen, at No. 3129
South Grand avenue, a ten-room frame
dwelling, to cost \$5000.
For Geo. W. Stinson, at No. 3800
Wesley avenue, a seven-room frame
dwelling, to cost \$2400.
For same owner, at No. 3810 Wesley
avenue, a seven-room frame dwelling,
to cost \$2400.
For same owner, at No. 1006 South
Bonnie Brae street,
Fourth and Fifth, unimproved; consid-
eration named, \$7000.
Real Estate Notes.
M. J. Crandall has purchased of Mrs.
M. E. Veasey, through M. Kalisher &
Co., a lot 50x140 feet to an alley, on
the east side of Arapahoe street, fifty
feet south of Eleventh street, unim-
proved; consideration named, \$1300,
and will build home on it.
such beautiful business blocks that it
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omit of the rounded hill. Many a tall minaret, with its white roofs and domes, beside the sea, and the groves and luxuriant gardens shine under the brightest of Eastern suns. "Beautiful," said the Arab, "Beautiful."

The oldest port in the world. Many a ship, out at sea, Jaffa looks like a hill with a dense mass of houses built upon it, or symmetry, hardly allowing of a steep in the hill that the buildings stand upon each other. Only a small wall of the town can be seen today against the waters dash and splash.



For if the men who steer should bump against the breakers dashing against the rocks, forming a frothy belt which seems impenetrable, and he involuntarily exclaims: "How can we get through that?" For if the men who steer should bump against the breakers dashing against the rocks, forming a frothy belt which seems impenetrable, and he involuntarily exclaims: "How can we get through that?"



View of Jaffa

View of Jaffa

View of Jaffa

View of Jaffa

View of Jaffa

The Turkish government sold the walls of Jaffa about thirty years ago, and its stones were used for building.

When we looked down on the fleet of boats which surrounded our ship. A buzz of voices rose up from the waters around us. The language was accompanied by many gestures and rough movements, and we feared at first that these excited tones accompanied their most violent speeches, and that no harm is meant even when the speakers look dark and angry.

When the boatmen were having a fierce quarrel. We soon saw that these excited tones accompanied their most violent speeches, and that no harm is meant even when the speakers look dark and angry. When the boatmen were having a fierce quarrel. We soon saw that these excited tones accompanied their most violent speeches, and that no harm is meant even when the speakers look dark and angry.

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ion on the platform which constitutes the floor of the store and raises him two feet above the street. In these stores are shoemakers, making curiously-shaped shoes and boots out of bright red and yellow leather or tailors decorating waistcoats with gilded braids, and pipe-makers moulding pipes and bowls out of red clay. Other vendors exhibit exquisite fabrics in beautiful oriental colors; silks from Aleppo and Damascus, flimsy veils from Constantinople, and gold-embroidered head kerchiefs, which the westerners turn into handsome table covers. In each store the salesman sits in the midst of his gay wares. Here and there is a barber's shop open to the street, with only a rude canvas roof, or a coffee house the only furniture of which is a straw matting and several short-legged stools where idlers spend the warm hours of the day, and many of the cool ones also, drinking coffee and smoking their long pipes, or huddling up in thick cloaks on the matting asleep.

As we stood in the street below and bargained for some goods, the owner continued reclining at his ease, and even smoking. Meanwhile we had to turn our heads from right to left to watch the other passengers in this narrow alley. "Yoaawa" was loudly bellowed out around us, and while our attention was called to a number of slow, dignified camels walking in file, heavily-laden with huge boxes of oranges, and we stepped aside to let them pass, we were roughly jostled by some donkeys rushing past. Their riders were bare-legged, merry-faced Africans, riding carelessly on the beasts' backs without saddles. For bridle they held a cord tied to one side of the ass's neck. As the youths, clad in simple white shirts, kicked their legs to and fro, hitting the donkeys' ribs in the place of using a whip, they shouted lustily to all to "look out." This simply made one more note in a confusion of sounds which was already deafening.

Women stood before these stores, shrouded from head to foot in white or black garments, their faces closely veiled. Thus they bargained for hours with these leisurely Turks.

A Cosmopolitan Market.

We came out finally to a large open courtyard—the market-place of Jaffa. This is a most interesting place. Here are to be found specimens of almost every species of the human race. Dark-faced men jostle against the fair Europeans, and the small street urchin tries to steal from him, while the shrewd storekeeper does his best to cheat him. Peasants are here seated around their baskets of fruit, and Bedouins pass by leading their flocks. Arabs bring their provisions in large baskets on their heads. Jews exhibit modern shoes on law tables under small booths; Arab pastry cooks offer for sale greasy cakes made before the buyer's eyes, or fresh-made cheese, which looks anything but tempting. Olive oil in pig's skins, petroleum in tin cans from Russia; poultry, eggs, and various meats, are all laid out before one, either under booths or on mats in the street itself. Every product of oriental lands can be seen here, and every fruit imaginable in great quantities, the orange being the most abundant.

These varied people and their curious occupations make a fascinating picture because of its uniqueness. A perpetual chattering of loud voices can be heard in this square, from the rising of the sun to its setting. We spent a very amusing hour watching the various groups. At one moment they were quarrelling furiously, and ready to cut each other's throats, and in the next these same countenances beamed with smiles of welcome to an old friend. A funeral procession hurried through the market place, accompanied by the muttering sound of prayers to Allah. The body was rocked to and fro on a rude bier borne by four Arabs. The shrill cries of hired wailers only added to the many other shouts and yells existing. A village bride was led to her home, seated on a lofty camel, under a handsome canopy, and again the loud rejoicing of the relatives brought in a new element of noise in a new key. The procession of camels passed slowly through the square, and on to its destination. A tribe of gypsies came next. They were clothed in dark blue gowns of immense proportions, and wore a great number of jingling coins and chains around their necks and arms. On their backs and shoulders they carried their squalling babes. They passed through to the furthest end of the town, where the Bedouin encampment was pitched. These nomadic people are living representatives today of the life lived by the Patriarchs. We followed them and looked into one of their somber tents woven out of camel's hair. Inside them is a partition closing the women's apartment, representing the typical tent of Abraham's days, wherein Sarah hid herself laughing. Their camels lay basking in the sand beside the flocks of little black goats, and here and there a hen hovered over her young. Passing by this camp, we came to the broad road upon which carriages can travel, and which leads up to Jerusalem. It winds through the luxuriant orange groves and fruit gardens for which Jaffa is world-famed. They surround the town for seven miles in length and a mile and a half in width, yielding two or three crops a year. These gardens abound in lemons, oranges, olives, pomegranates and figs. The oranges, which are noted for their size, are exported to all parts of the world. The perfume of these groves when the orange trees are laden with blossoms, is simply delightful. In the early spring—February and March—the scent is so strong that the air all around Jaffa is laden with it, and the sailors say that they can recognize their proximity to the port by the scent of the orange flower which is wafted to them across the sea.

Primitive Irrigation.

The mode of irrigating these gardens is interesting. Water is drawn up from the numerous spring wells by mule power, and is pumped by large wooden wheels into reservoirs, whence it is distributed by small gutters all over the gardens. This supply of water never fails, and with it the groves are watered daily. The mules are blindfolded and go round mechanically. This necessitates keeping six or seven mules to draw the water,

for they must be relieved every three or four hours. Many of the gardens are hedged in by gigantic cacti. These have a quaint fringed flower, the fruit being the juicy prickly pear. The plants grow as high as ten or twelve feet, and are often covered with graceful creepers. It is a curious sight to see camels eating these large leaves, which, on account of the large thorns, would be impossible to touch with the hand.

The most beautiful feature in the landscape of Jaffa is the tall stately palm towering above everything else, its heavily-laden branches covered with golden fruit waving against the blue sky.

Mounted on the backs of strong Arab horses, we started on our journey up to Jerusalem. We were to travel during the early part of the night, the sun's rays being already too powerful in the open country during the day time. We passed through fields of cucumbers and watermelons and others covered with the tall sugar cane the Arab loves so well. In these fields were tents for the keepers to watch by day and night, or little stone towers having the roof composed of a trellis work over which vines grew. We met several parties of laborers returning home from the field, riding recklessly on their swift-footed little donkeys and singing mournful and plaintive songs which reached through the warm air, harmonizing well with the oriental landscape. We came to a primitive threshing floor—a flat plain—where the wheat had been laid out for the oxen to tread. The farmers were lying on their thick cloaks, either sleeping or else smoking their long pipes, and humming to themselves as they watched the flickering embers of a bonfire made of weeds and thorns. The clattering of the hoofs of our horses was mingled with all the sounds which in a warm climate accompany the approach of nightfall; the croaking of frogs, the buzzing of the mosquitoes, and the distant cries of the hyenas and the jackals. A very picturesque scene greeted us next. Beside an antique fountain stood some beautiful dark-eyed women bearing stone pitchers to be filled with spring water. They drew it up in tin buckets. Then their bare, round arms were uplifted to hold the jars, which they poised gracefully on their heads. It was a truly characteristic picture of oriental life.

Off to Jerusalem.

The sun was setting in the west, and we turned our faces once again toward the picturesque little town and watched the golden globe sink into the blue sea, casting a brilliant light over its calm waters and tinging the tops of the white buildings with a rosy hue. There in the distance was our ship just sailing off to Beyrout, the port of Syria. We were enraptured with the beauty of the scene. Here amid the perfumed gardens, in the perfect stillness of the sunset hour, where there was no sound to break the thread of our thoughts, we meditated on the glorious past of this land and its strange present, and we wondered how much longer it would remain in the hands of the unprogressive Turk. Around us the wind murmured through the palm branches as they swayed to and fro, and the leaves in the orange groves rustled as the happy birds fluttered through them, hastening to their nests. Far away behind us were all those strange human beings whose shrill harsh voices had been an interesting discord in our ears all day. They, too, like the birds, were hurrying to their homes, for the Arab rises and retires with the sun. Far away in the distance towards which we were journeying were the hills of Judea, crowned with a glorious red glow mingled with the purple shadows of the night.

The turmoil of this exciting day being all past, now in the intense calm of this hour we let our thoughts have full sway, and we tuned our hearts to realize that it was to the "City of the Great King" that we were bound. The sun finally disappeared beyond the sea, and the blue waters turned to a dull grey, when suddenly the moon burst through a cloud and shone in all her beauty above the dark groves. As we gave a last, lingering look at the quaint little town we were leaving, we saw it illumined by scores of tiny lights rising above each other and crowned by the larger beam of the lighthouse, and out at sea were the flickering red lights of the ships still at anchor. As we paused and gazed, a dim echo came to us of the voice of the Meuzza from the top of the Turkish minaret, calling to the "faithful" to remember that "there is but one God, and that Mahomet is His Prophet."

With a feeling almost of regret, we turned our faces Eastward, spurred our horses, and hastened on to the city of our goal, Jerusalem.

EVANGELINE BEN-OLIEH.

DIFFERENCE IN BIRD-SONGS.

Much of the attractiveness of the voice of the wood thrush is due to the excellent sounding-board furnished by the foliage by which his songs are backed. In an open field the tones would be deadened and their ringing quality lost. It would perhaps be going too far to credit him with knowledge of the value of his chosen environment, but he certainly shows no disposition to abandon the advantages he thus secures, in this respect differing from several of his usual associates. The cardinal, wood pewee, Carolina wren, and many other woodland birds frequently pour their songs into the larger spaces of the open meadow, and the wood thrush, through chance or choice, thus gains a distinct advantage over these less consistent performers. There is a marked difference in the light notes of the Carolina wren that come from fence post or isolated tree and those that ring out in the echoing forest. The cardinal's rich portamentos too, are far less striking in the pasture than in the deep wood. And much of the sad sentiment of the melancholy plaint of the wood pewee is lost when it rises from a bush in the open instead of stealing out of the heart of the wood.—[Henry Oldys, in June Lippincott's.

The cattlemen are talking of war on the beef trust. If the consumer can do anything to help he can be depended on to enlist at the nearest recruiting station.—[Washington Star.

Toliet Cases

Complete, compact leather cases, with a place for all toilet articles needed when traveling, and so arranged as to take but little room in a grip; all sizes and all styles.

Munyon's new...

28c size.....

Paine's Colery Compound.....

Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.....

20c

75c

75c

Flood Buys Nevada Back.

the County Jail for...

at San Rafael, the one at...

the one at Santa Rosa. The ones that started from Tiburon are the two companies at Oakland, the one in Alameda, the one in Livermore and the one in San Jose.

the intention of Selbach's counsel to have him examined by the Lunacy Commissioners on Monday morning and sent to an asylum.

the County Jail for...

rem and one of the...

filled with fluffy...

Men as well as women...

pushed to get places...

particular window and...

with...

that it...

could be...

Com-

begin...

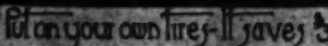
Pinkham's Vegetable

Flood Buys Nevada Back.

By a Special Contributor.

The clergyman says: "I have a wife and three chil-

"A machine that is run carefully needs very few repairs. Now and then a tire must be patched; now and then a broken wire must be replaced; an adjusting clutch must be tightened; an oil cup must be cleaned; a plug must be freed of its carbon deposit. These repairs are simple. Each requires only a few minutes. The owner of the automobile can easily do them himself, and he should do them himself; thus, in every case, he saves from \$3 to \$5, and sometimes—if his machine stops



"This chap had bought a \$2000 car, and had learned to run it. He had not, though, bothered to learn anything about its construction. He went on a country tour, and one morning in Bucks county the sparks that propelled him began to get irregular; every little while the motor would miss; finally the machine stopped altogether. There was our friend, miles away in the coun-

If the members of the continental congress had foreseen the toy pistol, the giant firecracker and the deadly devil-chaser, they might not have been so anxious to sign the Declaration of Independence.—[Detroit Free Press.

By a Special C...

"I had been for many years a successful bear hunter, but one day of May, 1869, I had all the council out of me when I ran up against the that made her home at Black Mountain northeast of San José. This largest and most dangerous was the Coast Range, and it was she who Mose Williams on this mountain before I made her acquaintance. At that time several of my friends were Bayon that runs through the deep of the Black Mountain, where we

lungs, and a voice like a fog horn, a yell that would have made a Comm of himself.

Then longs my heart, deep-
To cast aside all earthly strife
To seek—to find that Heaven
Where Love and Peace are

Compiled for The Times

He has always been strenuous," one says. "He has been a doer, impatient of delay. I remember once, when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, some measure or other was before him. He desired to push this measure through. It happened, there was postponement.

originality of manner that enables him to find his point in the pulpit. Mr. Elwood, however, was accused of having incited the mob that culminated in the lynching of John White, but this charge the young man stoutly denies.

is a Tunnel.
ALTER A. WYCKOFF, professor of

man opposite fumbled among his goods to be struggling with something. Suddenly the car was illuminated with light, for the train had emerged from the tunnel. The man opposite turned toward the man opposite. The man opposite promised him by the conductor.

...that time the Owl had
to purchase drugs of them
although it has ordered
it, and offered to pay cash.

bring the case under the
the complaint alleges that
upon which the con-

By a Special Contributor

to cast aside all earthly strife,
seek—to find that Heaven so high
Where Love and Peace are all of life

LOUIS PEARSON

Compiled for The Times.

The man opposite fumbled among his grips. Soon he was to be struggling with something in the darkness. Suddenly the car was illuminated with a glaring light, for the train had emerged from the tunnel. All eyes turned toward the man opposite. The two hours' darkness promised him by the conductor he had be-

to be touched and yield up their sympathy, but electricity has hardened everybody up and the fountains of pity and sorrow have been closed. I feel the change in myself, and I'm saying that I'll drop off at the next corner and get a glass of beer, and the mourning man inside can continue to mourn and be hanged to him."—[Detroit Free Press.

* * *

When the Cow Died.

At a meeting of bankers in Clay Center last week

F. P. Blake responding to the toast, "Securities," told of a pretty young widow who got into financial straits and borrowed from his bank \$20 on the security of a fine Jersey cow. It nearly broke her heart, she said, to pledge the animal, which was almost as dear to her as her children. Then came a long period, in which she renewed the note time after time, sometimes paying in-

Victory above him?"

This delighted the sculptor, and he edged around to
we Irish cooks to hear their opinions.

"Well, Nan," said one, "it's pretty fine, ain't it?"

"Oh, yes, as one might say, 'tis pretty fine."

"It's a queer color it has. I wonder, now, is it gold?"

"Gold? Sure, if 'twas gold 'twould be worth a hundred
dollars!"—[New York Tribune.

JOHN'S FORESIGHT.

"What were you doing in church before service, John?"
 "I was making sure that the parson's sermon would be listened to."
 "Ah, you were advising the parson to make it more interesting?"
 "No, I was letting the flies in so they would keep the congregation awake."—[Chicago News.

Toilet Cases	Munyon's Removers,
	25c size.....

Complete, compact leather cases, with a place for all toilet articles needed when traveling, and so arranged as

to take but little room in a grip; all sizes and all styles;

The House Beautiful—Its Flower Garden and Grounds

A TRIUMPH OF ART.

VICTORIA HILL, THE PRIDE OF THE CITY OF RIVERSIDE.

By Belle Sumner Angier.

NOTE.—Queries properly and clearly stated, addressed to the House Beautiful department in care of The Times, and which relate to horticulture or landscape gardening, architecture or interior decoration, will be answered, so far as possible, either in these columns or by personal letter. Answers will have frequently to be deferred for a week or more.

PLANTING TIME.

ALONG the coast and wherever the heat is not intense, young carnation plants may be successfully planted out any time this month. Select your varieties and buy them in pots by the dozen at your florist's.

"Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies;
Hold you here, root and all, in my hand—
Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is."

—[Tennyson.]

"Are you getting more of God?" Twice this week the question has come to me abruptly as I have been busy in my pursuit of the beautiful in that "art which comes closest to Nature," to be seen in the gardens of Los Angeles and Pasadena. The first time it was an old

handled by the landscape artist, becomes a scene of great beauty.

A great rugged hill, covered with masses of gray rock, may seem entirely forbidding, or it may be made to recall the phrase of the prophet, "A great rock in a weary land," and become the shelter for all that is sweet and beautiful and lovely to us in life, and it is indeed a fair and lovely scene that falls upon the eye from the crown of Victoria Hill. At the base of the hill is the fine residence of Martin Chase, with its finely terraced lawns, its artistically disposed shrubberies, and the shelter of the great rocks in the background. Ascending the hill, we wind in and out through effectively massed shrubberies imported from every part of the world. There are two projected residence sites near the crown of the hill, and at the very top a pavilion, where one may rest and enjoy the vast outlook over the great valleys of the Santa Ana. Mountains, for many months tipped with snow, ever in sight, sky and hills, and mountains of such brilliancy of coloring as only Southern California knows, towns here and there, and miles and miles of orchards and beautiful tree-lined avenues. No frost on these heights, for tropical plants lend their beauty on every hand. No wonder a President will cross the continent to enjoy a drive to Victoria Hill, and along Hawarden. Surely this may be "the pride of Riverside."

Roubidoux Heights.

Riverside is well kept. The sidewalks are well swept, the trees and shrubs kept tidy, and the presence of plenty

to the community about. The man who keeps the air with perfume. This elegant tree is not an acacia in its graceful foliage, and some of the flowers in great bluish panicles, are very different from the tree needs only to be seen to be desired.

FAIR AMERICANS IN LONDON.

The Society of American Women in London fulfills a purpose which requires a deal of keeping together a social colony which is neither British, but one which has been formed for the promotion of more than one good work among nations. The society took an active part in the equipment of the hospital ship *Malta*, which served during the war, and it contributed £5000 towards the rebuilding of St. Mary's Paddington. Yet it would be hard to find a society with less pretence to be philanthropic; its motto is better stated as tending to keep down the rivalries. The society not so long ago gave one of its most brilliant dinners that women ever gave. Its five years of activity have been full of other achievements well planned and well carried through.

The society, being thus cosmopolitan, meets more sensibly than most women's societies. The meals at Prince's are famous. A few of its members, however, decided on securing a room, and today seen a handsome suite of rooms at Pall Mall East. The reception and entertainment were tastefully and comfortably furnished, and

1903.1
I can't be seen and yet can see what you understand?"

Lawley did. By the way, there have been advertisements for you in all the papers? I wonder you never saw them, miss! Why, bless you, it's not twice I look at 'em."

At half-past 2, Laura Marston drove to the little shop in a hansom. With her was a solicitor, nearly as excited as she was.

The customer you sold the dagger to, draw the curtain of the little window to the curio dealer, pointing to the glass in the little back room in which she and W.

minutes after 3, a carriage drawn a driver drove briskly up, and a lady dressed in black got out and entered the shop, and Mr. Marston crossed the glassed door.

Marston was a girl who combined shrewdness with impulsiveness. She stood for a moment, and then, beckoning to her companion, she entered the shop.

The woman's back was turned. Laura walked up, and faced her steadily.

"What do you ask you a question," she said. The woman looked up startled.

"Did you kill Mr. Marshall?" The woman rang out; a scream of mortal terror darted back.

"Oh! my God; you know!" The woman was taken off her guard; the complete veil caught in her rings as she put her hand to ward off a blow, and was too late.

It was Laura's turn to start; the woman of the dead man's wife—Mrs. Marshall—had into an involuntary admission, she made a complete confession.

Years, it seemed, she and her husband had been together, and he had made her life wretched at times almost to madness. On the day she had known he was going to be hanged, and had laid her plans accordingly.

One evening she took a return ticket from the Mansion House, and waited. She went from his office and got into the next room, which was empty. At the Temple again, saw Aveling asleep in a corner, and doing in another, and entered the carriage until the train reached St. James' Park, and surely she struck, the glass blade with the force of the blow.

As the train entered Victoria station she returned to her original compartment, motioned, remaining in it quietly until she reached Earl's Court.

More remains to be told. She was tried and the sentence was finally commuted. Her determination and strength of purpose, life, and an innocent man from the

NEGRO CHANGES COLOR.

A faint spot of white appeared on the face of Hurbert, a retail tobacconist of twenty-third street, two years ago, he gave a passing glance. He and his family have become more interested since then that Mr. Hurbert is rapidly turning white.

Rate of change now, in five years it will be that his skin was ever of any other color. Hurbert is the son of a full-blooded negro, and was born in Saco, Me. He is 72 years of age, and does not appear to be more than 60, and features, although he is positive that there is no change in his veins.

well read, self-educated and came to the city. He began business with 50 cents, and is now comfortably well off. His mother was with him in a pleasant home in Harlem just two years ago that Hurbert first drew white spot on his right hand. He paid no attention until the spot grew, and at the same time appeared in his scalp. Then he went to his doctor, Dr. Richard Conwell of No. 63 West and Thirty-fourth street.

"Conwell," said Dr. Conwell yesterday, "is the example of a bleaching of the pigment of the skin. It is simply a falling of the pigment. But what produces directly this change is perhaps difficult to answer. Hurbert is more remarkable, I think, because of that failure of the nutrition, he is not an ordinary man, he is in splendid physical condition of regular habits, and leads a strictly temperate life."

Conwell discussed his case frankly yesterday, and that I could see it, I would not know what was taking place," he said, "except that, perhaps, he is more susceptible to heat and cold than I am. You see, almost entirely white, developing up my right arm, and within a few days of the same color."

Conwell is now white, and it began on my face ago. I figure that my nose will be white by the end of the summer. My left hand is next January, for it is moving so fast that I can calculate to a day almost the progress of this as a disease. I believe with this it is some freak of nature. I do not know for I keep perfectly well, and if it were not for it attracts I would not care any more."

[New York Herald.]



Roubidoux Heights, site for residence of H. H. Hays



A well kept street New Glenwood Hotel

man who spoke, one who delved deep into the bowels of the earth, and has read of the wonders of creation in the history written there on "tables of stone." As I looked at the lines of his face, lines which spoke of sixty of more years of patient study, and remembered how he had taken his part in the world—the busy, untiring, restless world of men—and had over and over again sought to find among the beautiful forms of his fossils some explanation of what is, these lines of Tennyson came floating into my mind. What are we seeking? Everywhere, anywhere? To reconcile our knowledge of men to our thought of God, and each in our own way we are crying out and searching up and down, in our gardens, by the sea, down in our mines, or out in the forest, and everywhere that Nature speaks, that we may "get more of God."

The second time this question came to me it was from one of the busy workers among men. A woman who has served and is serving her fellows in wonderful ways, and whose whole being is filled with the spirit of sacrifice, but—she is tired. How I wish I could show her that the way to do to the very best advantage this work for men's souls that she has undertaken would be to at times leave the busy scenes, and go far away into some man-decided place, and there, with birds and bees and flowers about her, become reattuned to God's great harmony. Then I verily believe her interpretations would take on a new strength and force, for when God sends through Nature his messages to us, he gives us always with it the command, "Go and tell."

Victoria Hill

The name of Chase is associated with much of achievement at Riverside. The Chase nurseries have done a great deal in the way of beautifying the town and its surroundings, not only by supplying the best from the world's flora as florists, but by their knowledge and high ideals, perceptibly influencing the taste and desires of the people, for no one has more opportunity to influence popular opinion and help to raise the standards of a town as regards its horticultural and floral interests, than a live, intelligent florist or nurseryman. The Chases, father and sons, are associated with most of the large enterprises of Riverside, and especially with the National Orange Company, which has thousands of acres under cultivation.

Victoria Hill is to have more than one residence of the family upon it, and the picturesque plans for grounds and sites are rapidly being completed. The residence of Martin Chase is the first on the grounds, however, and I give a photograph which conveys just a fair idea of a building site which to many would seem most unattractive in its natural conditions, but which, properly

of water keeps the shrubberies clean and sweet. About that most delightful hotel, the New Glenwood, one may walk for hours on shaded walks, such as our central illustration shows, and if these down-town gardens lack in originality, they are none the less pleasant to view. But all Riverside is not "flat," and sooner or later its heights are all to be seized upon for residence purposes.

When Riverside was struggling under the name of Jurupa, in its earlier existence, I'll warrant no one had ever thought of Roubidoux Heights as a site for a fashionable home. Indeed, it took a violent effort of my imagination to follow the glowing and enthusiastic words of one of Riverside's most charming women as she outlined to me from our vantage point on the Heights the colony of fine homes which are all but built on Roubidoux Heights. Looking out across the glorious valley checkered off in hundreds of wonderful orchards, and down into the heart of the exquisitely clean little town, with beautiful Hotel Glenwood set like a gem in its golden frame, I saw the great wide boulevard just completed to the foot of the hills, saw the busy workmen of the street-railway system being projected through the valley by Mr. Huntington, saw how the beautiful villas had nestled closer and closer against the side hills, and realized that Victoria Hill had indeed been but a pioneer in a sort of building site that will, developed, add much of the finest and best in landscape art to Riverside's already wonderful charms. As I looked off over the valley these lines came to mind:

"All the land in flowery squares,
Beneath a broad and equal-blowing wind,
Smelt of the coming summer, as one large cloud
Drew downward."

"From the woods,"

Came voices of the well-contented doves.
The lark could scarce get out his notes for joy,
But shook his song together as he neared
His happy home, the ground."

Roubidoux Heights is to be "a paradise within a paradise," and I foresee wonderful changes there within a few years.

Plant Notes Gathered Here and There.

The gladiolus are at their best this week in the hot-houses at Eastlake Park, Los Angeles. It is well worth a journey to see them in all their great delicacy of color and variety of markings.

A starved tree, like a starving man, is often a menace

least indication of what taste and a little sense in the way of modern appointments. Mrs. Roosevelt, among others, have presented with autograph portraits of themselves. Kinley did the same; and the society's collection is brightened with a number of such tributes to keep it mindful of western ideals and progress. The club premises are sufficient for the membership of 100; they are central and convenient for their purpose, and afford a charming rallying point for one of the most admirable societies in our midst.—[Pall Mall Gazette.]

POLICEMEN'S WHISTLING CONTEST.

To tell precisely from what direction the sound comes is a sort of natural gift, and this is the young men joining the police force soon after they are suddenly called upon to follow the sound of a whistle blown by some comrade in need of assistance.

But the faculty of telling whence the sound comes is a great degree to be acquired by divisions of the London police and those of the cities the officers are in the habit of practicing among themselves wherein certain prizes for the men who most quickly arrive at the sound of a whistle is sounded.

Generally, so far as the Metropolitan police are concerned, some wood near London—a place called Ham was one of those chosen last year—and the thick is selected; the men disperse, and then or an inspector will sound the alarm, and the contestants will try to make for the sound. Often enough, in the case of a tyro, it is astonishing how far out a contestant will be.

Certain recognizable trills are practiced so that comrades can tell infallibly that a man who is seeking assistance; and in some cases a touch is given to the contestants by the policeman of the whistle being wrestled with by two contestants. This is done because of the unusual conditions of duty, almost the first thing a man struggling with a constable does is to try to get him from blowing his whistle, as a constable comes at the faintest blast.—[Tit-Bits.]

houses and Fifth, unimproved; consideration named, \$7000.

Real Estate Notes.

M. J. Crandall has purchased of Mrs. M. E. Veasey, through M. Kallisher & Co., a lot 50x140 feet to an alley, on the east side of Arapahoe street, fifty feet south of Eleventh street, unimproved; consideration named, \$1300, and will build home on property.

such beautiful business blocks, that it was confidently expected it would be the handsomest business thoroughfare in the world.

As soon as the London County Council got control of the land, it began to receive offers from American capitalists, who wanted to put up skyscrapers. They were willing to pay any reasonable rates, and abide by any reasonable conditions, and they had the money behind them. The Council was

rem and one of the most famous in the world, filled with such a variety of goods as to be a place as famous as any in the world. Men as well as women were pushed to get into the particular window.

When they had done that, they turned to the front of the counter, and the goods displayed. The goods were of the highest quality, and were brought from the wholesale houses of the world.

NEVADA
lessness of a

d Grounds.

community about. The man communism becomes a harbor for all sorts of poor soil to threaten their vigor, and after and cultivation causing further trouble, or whatever else it may chance to the scale or some other evil thing. The grumbling and a little more about our street trees in what we need in

FAIR AMERICANS IN LONDON.

of American Women in London, a purpose which requires a deal of fact, but one which has been foremost in more than one good work done by the society took an active interest in the hospital ship Maine, which was during the war, and it contrived to the rebuilding of St. Mary's. Yet it would be hard to find a body to be philanthropic; its mission is as tending to keep down interest in the society not so long ago gave out of dinners that women ever arranged of activity have been filled with achievements well planned and

being this cosmopolitan, caters for more than most women's societies, and these are famous. A few of the members, decided on securing club houses, a handsome suite of rooms, and a comfortable furnished, and are

ence of Martin Gage

of what taste and a little energy of modern appointments. President, among others, have presented the portraits of themselves; the same; and the society's guests with a number of such tributes, all of which are sufficient for the purpose; they are central and well known, and afford a charming retreat for one of the most admirable social (Fall Mail Gazette).

MEN'S WHISTLING CONTEST

ely from what direction any given of natural gift, and this is a fact. The police force soon learn who called upon to follow the direction by some comrade in need of help. The city of telling whence the sound came, a great degree be acquired, and the London police and those of other are in the habit of getting to know wherein certain prizes are to be most quickly arrive at the place.

far as the Metropolitan police ground near London—a place near those chosen last year—that is the men disperse, and then a will sound the alarm, loudly as the men will try to make for the case of a tyro, it is almost how far out a contestant will be. The men are practiced by police can tell infallibly that it is a assistance; and in some cases it is the contests by the policemen being wrestled with by two comrade. This is done because, under duty, almost the first thing a constable does is to try and get his whistle, an assistance to the faintest blast. (Tit-Bits)

I don't seem to see and yet can see what goes on in the London did.

will be here at half-past 2. By the way, do you know there have been advertisements for you for weeks in all the papers? I wonder you never saw them.

Why, bless you, it's not twice a year I look at 'em.

At half-past 2, Laura Marston drove quickly to the little shop in a hansom. With her was Wright, her solicitor, nearly as excited as she was herself.

The customer you sold the dagger to comes into the shop, and the curtain of the little window there, and the curio dealer, pointing to the glazed door into the little back room in which she and Wright had their office.

After a few minutes after 2, a carriage drawn a fine pair of horses broke up, and a lady dressed in deep black got out and entered the shop, and Mr. Lawsley came across the glazed door.

Laura Marston was a girl who combined shrewd judgment with impulsive action. She stood for a moment in the doorway, and then, beckoning to her companion, she opened the door and entered the shop.

The woman's back was turned. Laura walked straight up to her, and faced her steadily.

"What do you want to ask you a question," she said. "What woman looked up startled.

"Did you kill Mr. Marshall?" "Laura Marston was a girl who combined shrewd judgment with impulsive action. She stood for a moment in the doorway, and then, beckoning to her companion, she opened the door and entered the shop.

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The Sacred Tenth.

STUDIES IN ANCIENT TITHE-GIVING—EGYPTIAN FIRST FRUITS.

By a Special Contributor.

THE archaeological discoveries of the last three-score years have shed much new light upon the religions of the ancient world. For many centuries, travelers up the Nile and scholars in general puzzled in vain over the picture writing (or hieroglyphics as they are called) on temple walls, in royal tombs, on ancient buildings as well as in coffins in Egypt; but which now have been deciphered. Besides these, numerous writings have been found on tablets and papyri, so that in the present day the Egyptologist has to deal, as Prof. Flinders Petrie points out in his lectures on "Religion and Conscience in Ancient Egypt," with a continuous record of four thousand years before Christianity appeared, and an unknown age before that record.

Among particular sources of information the professor names the Precepts of Kagemmi and Ptahhotep of the fifth dynasty (perhaps 350 B. C.) two negative confessions, or repudiations of sins before the judgment of Osiris, which are probably much older; and other tablets, instructions, and maxims of later date. Accordingly, in his remarks on "Duties to the Gods," Dr. Petrie observes that in the earlier Repudiation the offerings to the Deity were specially guarded, as for instance: "I have not cut short the rations of the temples." "I have not diminished the offerings of the gods." "I have not stolen the property of the gods."

Sacrificial Offerings.

Again, the professor says that the duty of making offerings is often reiterated. Thus: "Make the feast of thy god, renew it in its season: it irritates the god to neglect it." "Give thyself to the god; guard thyself each day for the god, and do tomorrow as today. Sacrifice; for God looks on the offerer: but He neglects those who neglect Him."

These extracts then seem to show that, as we have seen with the Assyrians, so it was with the ancient Egyptians; they fully recognized the obligation of dedicating property to their gods.

From other writers we learn that one early form of offering consisted of the first fruits of the harvest. Thus Dr. Henry Brugsch, speaking of the tomb at Lycopolis, of the high priest Anubis, during the thirteenth dynasty (perhaps 2500 B. C.) says: "He (Anubis) takes occasion for fixing the kind and number of the sacrifices, he speaks of the feast days on which they are to be offered, and gives us evidence, for the first time in an Egyptian inscription, that the ancient inhabitants of the Nile Valley, great and small, were accustomed to dedicate the first fruits of their harvest to the Deity."

And the testimony of Erman is to the same effect: "The worshippers of these gods were always faithful to them. . . . Each brought the first fruits of his harvest to the servants of his god. . . . he made the furthermost room of his house into a little chapel. . . . In the court of his granary, or near his wine press, he erected a little sanctuary to Renenutet, the goddess of the harvest, and placed there a table of offerings with wine and flowers. . . ."

Offerings by the King.

These and other evidences of private piety were, however, quite eclipsed by the religious offerings of the state, for in addition to first fruits, Erman says: "We have much information as to the extent, and the kind of offerings; on the outer wall of the great temple of Medinet Habu there still exist parts of a list of the offerings instituted by Rameses II and Rameses III for this sanctuary, which was erected by them. . . . Every day of the year the temple received about 3220 loaves of bread, twenty-four cakes, 144 jugs of beer, thirty-two geese, and several jars of wine."

But these items refer to one temple only, and are as nothing compared with the offerings of Rameses III, who at his death left a comprehensive manifesto, in which he gave full details of all that he had done for the temples of his country during the thirty-one years of his reign. The figures in these lists are evidently taken from the account books of the state, and of the various temples, and ought therefore to be worthy of credence.

We owe this information to the discovery of the "Great Harris Papyrus"—133 feet long, containing seventy-nine pages, divided into five sections, from the last of which may be mentioned, by way of example, as special gifts from the king, 169 towns (nine in Syria and Ethiopia); 113,433 slaves; 493,286 head of cattle; 1,071,780 plots of ground; 2756 gold and silver images of the god, etc., etc.

The duties, charges, or rents imposed upon the temple, subjects included 460,700 sacks of corn from the laborers; 326,995 geese from the bird-catchers, besides thousands of gold, silver, and bronze vessels and ornaments, robes, yarn, gems, etc., etc. For the sacrificial funds were paid from the royal treasury gold vases and ornaments, hundreds of thousands of jars of incense, honey, and oil; more than a million amulets, and seals of precious stone; more than two millions of fruits; and upwards of six millions of loaves of various kinds of bread.

The quantity of precious metals particularized, Erman says, would amount to about £200,000; and we must not forget that the same six or seven million Egyptians, who, in addition to taxes paid to the state, devoted this treasure to the glory chiefly of Amon, had also to maintain the temples of Medinet Habu, Karnak, Tell-el-Jehudeh, etc., etc. Nor would it appear that the king after such abounding liberality, left to himself great abundance; for the same Rameses who gave 185,000 sacks of corn yearly to the temples was often unable to hand over fifty sacks a month to his starving workmen in the necropolis.

The temples were enriched, however, not only by first

fruits and by offerings made at various times, and especially on feast days, but the temple priests enjoyed permanent endowments, bestowed both by king and people. For instance: "It was incumbent on the head of the treasury department personally to endow one of the great temples in Egypt with the precious things he brought from foreign countries."

Temple Endowments.

Brugsch, speaking of the temple of Amen, under the eighteenth dynasty (about 1700 B. C.) says: "In his fifteenth year, on the 27th of Pakhons, the king ordered a completely new establishment of the property of the temple. Among other things, the temple was provided with a number of foreign people from the South and North, among whom were children of the king of the land of Ruthen (Canaan) and of the Southern Khent-hennefer. Gardens were given to the temple to grow flowers and vegetables, and 1800 acres of arable land in various parts of Upper and Lower Egypt were assigned as its permanent property. The contributions also in vegetables, wine, birds, beasts, and so forth, were fixed once for all; and the number of the temples of the god in other districts of the country was carefully designated, and the sacrifices in them were in like manner granted with royal generosity."

Again Prof. Maspero tells us: "Harmhabl . . . inspected the ruined towns of the gods in the land, . . . and he allotted to them estates and offerings every day, as well as a set of sacred vessels entirely of gold and silver; he settled priests in them, bookmen, carefully chosen soldiers, and assigned to them fields, cattle and all the necessary material to make prayers to Ra every morning."

Also: "Rameses (son of Seti) granted cultivated fields and meadows in the Thinite nome for the maintenance of these two mausoleums, founded a college of priests and soothsayers in connection with them, for which he provided endowments, and also assigned them considerable fields in all parts of the Valley of the Nile." In fact, so vast were these endowments, that the professor informs us, "The domain of the gods formed at all periods about one-third of the whole country."

HENRY LANSDELL, D. D.

Morden College, Blackheath, S. E.

THE OLD SCHOOLMASTER.

There were high jinks when I was young—
The district don was Doctor Bung.

"The Bung," he specially was termed,
Because in bungholes he was learned.

Nor ever was there such a light,
Since man primeval first got tight.

Wouldst hear what chanced when he was dry?
For greener fields he longed to hie;

So, raising Johnson to his throne—
Little Johnson, but lately born—

He left us to our effervescence,
But slightly corked by such a presence.

At length the lawful lord returned,
And nose and indignation burned.

Not Bacchus on the tragic stage,
E'er pumped up such an awful rage.

The kingdom shivered. All had grinned!
How were they to be disciplined?

"I have it," thus he loudly swaggered—
"Let rods a hundred more be gathered.

"Now mount," said he, "each chick his stick,
The hens, of course, ride sideways; quick!"

Amazement sat upon the throng,
But swiftly dashed the steeds along.

"Now march," cried Bung, "around the stove,
And jump the broomstick as ye rove."

The broomstick raised across our path—
At which, of course, we raised a laugh.

Was ever heard such fun before?
What could the jolly master more?

Alas that mirth should oft play out,
Right in the middle of a shout.

And so now faded our merry-go-round,
For master thrashed us at each bound.

Until, as leap on leap we went,
The welkin sure enough was rent.

But with such sounds as angels heard,
And straightway all the Bungs interred.

CHAPLAIN WALLACE, U.S.N.

A NEW VERSION.

There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise.
He jumped into a monstrous deal
That stood on massive lies.

And when he saw the game was up,
With all his might and main,
He loaded stock on trusting friends
And jumped right out again.

—[Life]

Toilet Cases

Complete, compact leather case, with a place for all toilet articles needed when traveling, and so arranged as to take but little room in a grip; all sizes and all styles; price, only.

Munyon's

28c size

Paine's Celery

Compound

Pinkham's Vegetable

Compound

20c

75c

75c

Syrup of

Figs

Swift's Special

large, \$1.50

Thalton

price, only.

The Taylor Family.

DESCENDED FROM A VALIANT WARRIOR CALLED TAILLEFER.

By a Special Contributor.

THE ancestor of the Taylor family was the Norman baron Taillefer. The lapse of ages has wrought changes in the orthography of the name, changes that almost make it unrecognizable; from Taillefer it became Taylefer, finally Taylor.

Taillefer accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and lost his life at the battle of Hastings.

Bulwer Lytton, in "The Last of the Saxon Kings," thus describes his death:

"In the midst of Duke William's cohort was the sacred gonfalon (standard), and in front of it, and of the whole line, rode a bold warrior of gigantic height, and as he rode,

"Chanting aloud the lusty strain

Of Roland and of Charlemagne,

And the dead who deathless are

Who fell at famous Roncesvalles—

"as he rode, and as he chanted, he seemed beside himself with the joy of battle; he threw up his sword in the air, catching it as it fell and flourishing it wildly, as if unable to restrain his fierce exhilaration.

"Putting spurs to his horse, he dashed forward to the front of the detachment of Saxon riders and shouted:

"A Taillefer! Taillefer!" and by voice and gesture challenged forth some one to single combat.

"A fiery young soldier—then, as the Saxon word gives it—came forth and crossed swords with him. Taillefer, again throwing up and catching his sword with incredible rapidity, shone the unhappy Saxon from the helm to the chine, and riding over his corpse, shouting and laughing, again renewed his challenge.

"A second rode forth and shared the same fate. Then Leofwine, the brother of the Saxon King, came in front of the army, not drawing his sword, but with his spear raised over his head and his body covered by his shield.

"Taillefer rushed forward, his sword shivered on the Saxon shield, and in the same moment he fell a corpse under the hoofs of Leofwine's steed, transfixed by the Saxon's spear. A cry of woe, in which William joined his deep voice, wailed through the Norman ranks."

Taillefer's family received from the Conqueror large landed estates in the County of Kent, England, as his share of the spoils.

Hanger Taylefer, his descendant, held lands in the tenure of Ospringe, in the County of Kent, in 1256, and from him is descended the present line of Taylors.

A John Taylor, in the sixteenth century, was Lord of the Manor of Schodochurst. His grandson, Thomas, was created a baron, also, his son and grandson. The latter died unmarried, and the barony became extinct.

The immigrant ancestor was Edward Taylor, who came over from London in 1692, and settled in New Jersey at a place called Garret's Hill, so designated from the first settlement of the country, but in later years called by seamen Pigeon Hill, because it is a prominent landmark, seen from all parts of the lower harbor of New York. It is about two miles from the village of Middletown.

The Taylor family was related by marriage to Sir George Carteret, proprietor of East New Jersey, and through him acquired large landed estates in Monmouth and Somerset Counties, New Jersey.

A deed dated November 19, 1681, conveys from Pow-ark and other Indians to the Lady Carteret, in trust for Matthew Taylor and others, a large tract of land in Somerset county, being in depth four miles on both sides of the north branch of the Raritan River. Matthew Taylor, dying soon after, bequeathed his share of the property to his brother Edward, then living in London. A few years later he came to this country and became the progenitor of the American Taylors.

The old Taylor homestead, built in 1729 by George, son of the immigrant, still stands in the village of Middletown, and as late as 1880 was occupied by a lineal descendant of the first settler. The house was then in good condition, with the old pictured Dutch tiles in the spacious fireplace.

Edward Taylor, the settler, was "of Briggs' House, York county, England, residing in London." His wife's name was Catherine, and they brought five children with them; one, Joseph, was born in New Jersey.

Edward's grandsons were among the first settlers of the "new country"—that is to say, New York, Ohio and other States in the West and South. Most of them became useful, prosperous citizens, filling places of distinction. None—so far as can be learned—was ever convicted of a crime under the laws of his country, and "none was born with any deformity or destitute of common sense."

An honored officer in the Revolutionary War was Col. Richard Cox, who married Mercy Taylor, granddaughter of the settler. Their son Richard was a major in the Jersey line in the Revolution. For services rendered his country he received a grant of land in the State of Ohio.

Elisha Taylor, born in 1786, was an officer in the army in the War of 1812. He was intensely interested in the subject of temperance. Total abstinence from intoxicating liquors was then a new thought. He spent ten of the best years of his life in advocating it. For this cause, and for the spread of the gospel he gave one-fourth of his annual income for many years.

Among the distinguished members of the family are the celebrated divine, Jeremy Taylor, and in our own time, Bishop Frederick William Taylor of Illinois, lately deceased. John Taylor, born in 1784, in New York, was a member of Congress uninterruptedly for twenty years, from 1813 to 1833; he was Speaker of the House in the Sixteenth, and again in the Nineteenth Congress. On the admission of Missouri he delivered the first speech ever made in Congress squarely opposing the extension of

slavery. He was a man of good judgment, and was often consulted in national affairs by Presidents Madison, Monroe and Adams, also by Clay, Webster and Everett. He accompanied Gen. Lafayette through New England on his last visit to this country. He was a Phi Beta Kappa, and delivered before that society at Harvard College the commencement oration in 1827.

Another member of the family who made a name for himself was Jacob Taylor. He published from 1702 to 1746 an almanac, which was the predecessor of Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac." Though it is not so famous as that production, it had great vogue at the time, as the almanac of those days held the place in popular esteem that the monthly magazines now occupy, and was the chief periodical literature in many homes.

Jacob Taylor himself made the astronomical calculations for his almanac. There still exist manuscript records of astronomical observations made by Thomas Godfrey, the inventor of the sextant, which were sent to Jacob Taylor for publication in his almanac.

In the enumeration of Taylors who have won distinction it must not be forgotten that one was President of the United States. Before being called to that high office Zachary Taylor, in command of the American forces in Louisiana and Texas, in the Mexican War, had beaten the enemy in two battles, had followed them into Mexico, and there defeated Santa Anna in the crowning battle of his campaign, Buena Vista.

Among other distinguished men of this name mention may be made of Bayard Taylor, author and poet; Brook Taylor, a well-known mathematician; Sir Henry Taylor, poet and statesman; Isaac Taylor, a writer on philosophical and theological subjects; John Taylor, "the Water Poet," and Tom Taylor, the dramatist and art critic, and for a time editor of "Punch."

The Taylor coat-of-arms gives, in the first and fourth quarters, the Taylor family; the second quarter is for



THE TAYLOR FAMILY CREST.

the De Fairsted family, and the third for the Freeland. It seems that in the reign of Richard III, a John Taylor married Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Humphrey de Fairsted, and thus he acquired the estates and arms of De Fairsted.

A Matthew Taylor, born 1591, married Margaret, only daughter and heiress of Richard Freeland, and acquired the Freeland estate and arms.

The first and fourth quarters of the Taylor arms, azure, have the upper half sable, on which are two wild boars' heads. The second, or De Fairsted quarter, has a chevron of ermine, between three greyhounds running. The third, a Freeland quarter, has also a chevron of ermine; this is between three rowels of a spur.

The crest is a dexter arm, embossed in armor; the hand, in a gauntlet, grasps a javelin. The motto is: "Consequitur quodcunque petit"—"He accomplishes what he undertakes."

The tradition in regard to the motto is interesting.

A lyric poem by Uhland recounts in lively measure the valiant deeds of the first of the name of whom we have any record, the doughty warrior, Taillefer, who fell at the Battle of Hastings.

The poem is entitled "Taillefer," and the story is told of his bold adventures, how he

"Left the old castle to make his first journey,

All ready to fight, or take part in a tourney."

At the end, although he has laid down his life, Duke William calls out:

"Drink to Taillefer, boys!

His heirs shall have a whole county, fee-simple deeded,

and a motto—Consequitur quodcunque petit."

ELEANOR LEXINGTON.

A QUEENLY PHOTOGRAPHER.

Queen Wilhelmina has recently become a keen photographer, and wherever she goes she always now takes her camera with her.

Some days ago, near Bernburg, in the Province of Utrecht, Her Majesty saw a young peasant woman carrying a very plump and pretty baby.

Immediately the Queen asked the woman if she might photograph her with the baby in her arms. The woman was delighted, and the Queen took the photograph.

Afterwards Her Majesty shook hands with the mother, and kissed the baby. She also gave the woman a handsome present.—[Hague Correspondence London Express.

Deer Hunting.

A SPORT THAT THRILLS AND BRINGS LIGHTS, THOUGH IT TIRES.

By a Staff Writer.

WHAT he who starts out to kill a buck in California during the two hot months of the season should have is deep lungs, strong muscles, and unlimited endurance. It is no child's play to hunt the south slope of the Sierra Madre under a summer sun when the heat is so intense that a barrel becomes too hot to handle. Many a man considered himself a hardened athlete has utterly succumbed to this strenuous work. There is something needed that can be acquired only by the doing of it.

Heart and lungs are called upon to their utmost capacity, and the rough scrambling over rocks and through heavy brush brings into play every muscle of the body. "Bucking brush" is also a severe trial to a nervous temperament. The broken twigs get down your back, your shoes, gloves and pockets, and fill your nostrils with dust, while the heavy buckthorn will tear your clothes to tatters.

Many a man who has chased over the mountains all day, gone without food, suffered from thirst and weariness until he becomes almost too tired to stagger, only to see a snap shot at a deer, has often wondered why any man possessed of ordinary common sense should call it "sport." One of the fundamental qualities, however, of the Anglo Saxon, is the lust of conquest. The hunter realizes that he is testing his eyesight, hearing, sagacity and endurance against those same qualities possessed in the highest degree by the wildest animals of the mountains, and it is not the killing of the deer, but the hunting of it that fascinates one.

At this season of the year the bucks are generally found on some high rocky point, where, while commanding a view of the surrounding country, they can lie in the shadow of some big rock with their horns exposed to the hot rays of the sun. The antlers are now in the prime, and the bucks keep out of the brush as much as possible.

The hour before daylight in the mountains holds a sweetness and beauty that amply repays the hunter who shakes off his blankets and, doffing his flannels, slips on a "hickory" shirt and a pair of overalls. He who is experienced carries no fancy trappings, but discards everything that fetters free movement or that has weight. The "tenderfoot" can be easily recognized by his knife, heavy cartridge belt and thick leggings, but even two strenuous hunts teaches him that his gun, a pouch full of cartridges, a pocket hunting knife, a small canteen, and a couple of hardtack for lunch, gauntlet gloves to protect his wrists from poison oak, and a big bandanna to serve the same purpose for his neck, are about all he wants to carry.

It is dark as you leave your camp and strike the trail that leads to the higher crests. The cool night wind blowing down the cañon chills you to the bone, but a few moments' climbing starts your blood to circulating with a vigor that warms you to your finger tips. The delicious pungency of the sage brush, the typical mountain odor of Southern California fills your nostrils and you breathe deeply in order to have your lungs compass as much as possible of the elixir-like air. Not a word is said, and the well-trained hounds who follow behind are quietly sniffing the bushes on either side, fully realizing the sport in prospect. As you climb higher and higher, the near-by peaks begin to assume shape, and it is long before faint rosy streaks are drawn across the eastern sky, indicative of approaching day. They broaden and deepen. The higher peaks are touched with a rose radiance which contrasts beautifully with the cool, blue shadow of the cañon. Up from below comes the faint twittering of birds as they wake to begin their matin songs to the god of day. It is the signal that the denizens of the wood will soon be astir.

Extra vigilance must now be exercised, for the deer feed early, and will soon be moving. The delicate diamond-shaped "sign" is soon seen, proving that we have reached a locality where the deer are "using." Leaving one member behind with the dogs, the others of the party leave the trail and strike up the side of the mountain for the ridge. A half hour of stiff climbing through the heavy brush, and we come out upon the backbone. Striding out at intervals of two or three hundred yards in positions where the "saddles" and side ridges can be commanded, we sit down and wait. We know that when the dogs must be working. Ten, twenty minutes pass, and then we hear a single note from old "One Eye."

The other dogs do not respond and we know that he is working out an old trail. A few minutes, and it is repeated. Again and again we hear it at more frequent intervals, and finally "Don" joins in with his deep voice, which soon breaks into a bay. A delicious thrill runs through you. You cock your rifle and strain your eyes to cover as much territory as possible. The sweet music of the hounds grows fainter as they descend into the depths of the cañon, and we listen to see whether the game will come back over our ridge or cross the one opposite. There is a sharp yelp from "Cuba," and we know that they have jumped the buck. The other hounds respond in full chorus. Sweet, rich and clear the mellow music is echoed, and redoubled from peak to peak, and it is worth all the severe effort we have undergone to hear those bugle-like notes, as they are wafted across from the opposite slope.

We can now see the dogs as they double and turn, unraveling the trail where the game has tried to throw them off. He is evidently heading up the opposite ridge to where it joins the one we are on. If we want a shot, we must head him off, and we start on a run for the junction. Down into hollows, up steep slopes, stumbling over rocks and tripping in the brush, we race. One

signally the warning "which us into an extra jump, but of the chase comes nearer as fighting our way through a manzanita, we hear the hue and cry, and realize that we are they have passed, and sit down quiet the tumultuous beating thumping at a terrible rate, streaming from every pore. A smoke restores the pulse to listen for the dogs. They are overrun the trail. You follow carefully, as it is quite likely back and crossed the ridge with Soon you see the "sign" which on the run, and has started every nerve strained to

For L. W. Twelfth st.

For Walter S. Newhall, at No. 511-15 West Eighth street, a two-story business building, to cost \$7500.

For Mrs. Mary F. McDonough, at No. 222 Hewett street, frame flats, 4600.

For Mrs. Lucy Hulstcamp, at No. 37-339 Bixel street, frame flats, 35250.

For Mrs. J. F. Mullen, at No. 3129 South Grand avenue, a ten-room frame dwelling, to cost \$5000.

For Geo. W. Stinson, at No. 3304 Wesley avenue, a seven-room frame dwelling, to cost \$2400.

For same owner, at No. 3310 Wesley avenue, a seven-room frame dwelling, to cost \$2400.

For same owner, at No. 1004 South

and Fifth, unimproved; consideration named, \$7000.

Real Estate Notes.

M. J. Crandall has purchased of Mrs. M. E. Veasey, through M. Kallisher & Co., a lot 50x140 feet to an alley, on the east side of Arapahoe street, fifty feet south of Eleventh street, unimproved; consideration named, \$1300, and will build home on property.

such beautiful business blocks, that it was confidently expected it would be the handsomest business thoroughfare in the world.

As soon as the London County Council got control of the land, it began to receive offers from American capitalists, who wanted to put up skyscrapers. They were willing to pay any reasonable rates, and abide by any reasonable conditions, and they had the money behind them. The Council was

filled with the idea of building a place as well as a place. Men as well as women were pushed to the front of the line.

When they were pushed to the front of the line of the common endless race and goods displayed in the goods led on to the

Although it has not been offered to pay

bringing the case under the complaint alleges that upon which the con-

been formed to prevent the purchasing are manufactured California, and are brought by the wholesalers.

NEVADA business of morning

Hunting.

IT THRILLS AND DE-
THOUGH IT TIRES.

a Staff Writer.

Who kills the deer?—(Shakespeare.)
starts out to kill a buck in Southern
the two hot months of the "open
have is deep lungs, strong muscles
It is no child's play to run up
Sierra Madres under a blazing
heat is so intense that your gun
to handle. Many a man who
hardened athlete has utterly suc-
cessful work. There is something
dared only by the doing of it.

called upon to their utmost capac-
tities, scrambling over rocks and through
to play every muscle of the body.
a severe trial to a nervous (de-
twigs get down your back, in
pockets, and fill your nostrils and
thorn will tear your clothing

chased over the mountains all
suffered from thirst and traveled
too tired to stagger, only to get
often wondered why any one
common sense should call it
fundamental qualities, however, of
the lust of conquest. The deer
is testing his eyesight, hearing,
against those same qualities
degree by the wariest animal of
not the killing of the deer, but
ascinates one.

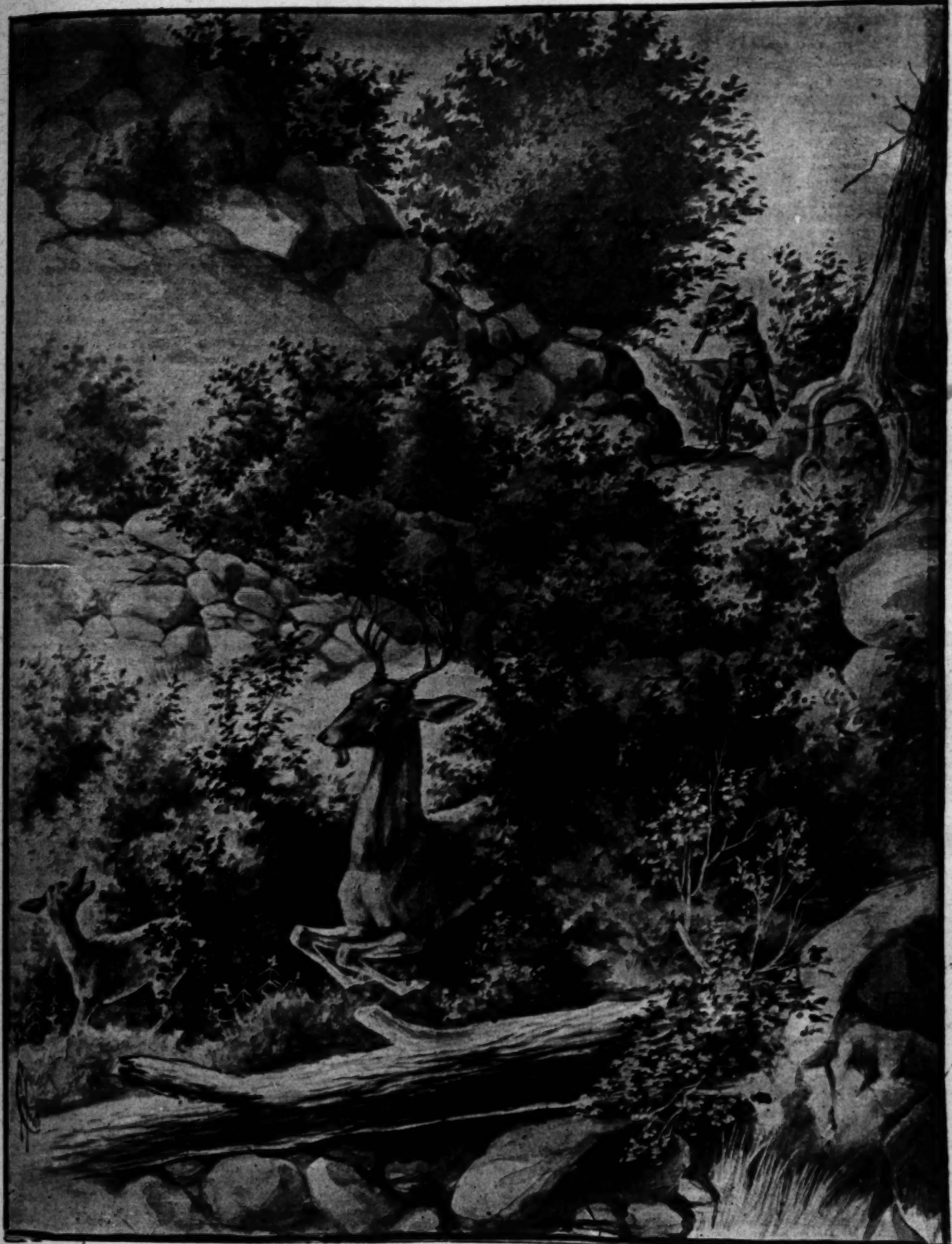
year the bucks are generally
point, where, while command-
ing country, they can lie in the
with their horns exposed to the
antlers are now in the velvet,
the brush as much as possible.
light in the mountains holds a
that amply repays the hunter who
ed, doffing his fannels, slips into
a pair of overalls. He who is
fancy trappings, but discards
movement or that has weight.
easily recognized by his big
it and thick leggings, but one or
thos him that his gun, a pocket
ket hunting knife, a small can-
dttack for lunch, gauntlet gloves
on poison oak, and a big han-
urpose for his neck, are about

your camp and strike the trail
us crests. The cool night wind
chills you to the bone, but a
starts your blood to circulating
you to your finger tips. The de-
age brush, the typical mountain
nia fills your nostrils and you
to have your lungs compass as
elixir-like air. Not a word is
ounds who follow behind go
on either side, fully realizing
you climb higher and higher,
to assume shape, and it is not
aka are drawn across the east-
approaching day. They broaden
speaks are touched with a rosy
beautifully with the cool, deep,
n. Up from below comes the
as they wake to begin their
day. It is the signal that the
soon be astir.

ow be exercised, for the deer
e moving. The delicate heart-
proving that we have reached
re "using." Leaving one mem-
the others of the party leave
side of the mountain for the
climbing through the heavy
upon the backbone. Stringing
three hundred yards in post-
and side ridges can be com-
wait. We know that below
Ten, twenty minutes pass,
note from old "One Eye,"
ound and we know that he is
A few minutes, and it is re-
we hear it at more frequent
joins in with his deep voice,
bay. A delicious thrill runs
ear rifle and strain your eyes
as possible. The sweet music
ter as they descend into the
we listen to see whether the
our ridge or cross the one
p yelp from "Cuba," and we
umped the buck. The other
us. Sweet, rich and clear the
redhoed from peak to peak.
ere effort we have undergone
notes, as they are waived
hope.

as they double and turn, un-
the game has tried to throw
heating up the opposite ridge
are on. If we want a shot,
we start on a run for the
up steep slopes, stumbling
the brush, we race. Occa-

A Moment of Supreme Interest to the Hunter.



inally the warning "whirr" of a rattlesnake startles
us into an extra jump, but we cannot stop. The sound
of the chase comes nearer and nearer, and while we are
fighting our way through a mass of thorn brush and
manzanita, we hear the hue and cry sweep through ahead
of us, and realize that we are too late. We find where
they have passed, and sit down on a rock to rest and
quiet the tumultuous beating of our hearts, which are
thumping at a terrible rate, while the perspiration is
streaming from every pore. A twenty-minute rest, and
a smoke restores the pulse to its normal beat, and we
listen for the dogs. They are silent, and have evidently
overrun the trail. You follow down the ridge and watch
carefully, as it is quite likely the game has doubled
back and crossed the ridge where he started.
Soon you see the "sign" where he has struck the ridge
on the run, and has started down it at full speed. With
every nerve strained to its highest tension, and

gripping your cocked rifle, you follow. Not a stone
must turn, not a twig must snap or brush your clothes,
for as the dogs have become quiet, he will soon stop to
listen and look back over the trail.

The delicious, intense excitement of these few mo-
ments affords the compensation for all your effort.
Walking like an Indian, you cautiously peer through
every clump of brush before entering it. The hoof marks
are nearer and nearer together, and finally show that
he has slowed down into a walk. Realizing that he must
be near, you redouble your vigilance and caution. The
trail leads up to a little pass and, confident that he is
lying in the brush on the farther side, you hardly breathe
as you round the rock and peer into the shadow of the
bushes. Forgetting that the sun is behind you, you
make a side movement, and your shadow flits across a
little open space beneath you. There is a snort and a
crashing almost under your feet. This is the supreme

moment. There is a flash of a blue back through the
brush, but quick as it is, your nerves have been quick.
The rifle flies to the shoulder, a nervous finger presses
the trigger, and in answer to the report comes the thump
as the game falls to the ground in a heap.

You spring back to the "saddle" where you can see
the opposite ridge, and yell with all the vigor of your
tired lungs: "I've got him!" to the "Boys" opposite.

In answer to the horn, the dogs soon come trailing in
and by the time you have dressed the game, the rest of
the party has arrived.

It is nearly supper time when you stagger into camp
with your load, tired, dirty, hungry—but happy. A
bath in the stream followed by a hearty meal, and a pipe
or two round the camp fire; the hour of story-telling,
when you go over the incidents of the chase, and then
the delicious, dreamless sleep of the mountains.

WILL E. CHAPIN.

to purchase drugs of these
although it has ordered
and offered to pay cash.

bring the case under the
the complaint alleges that
upon which the con-
been formed to prevent the

Dominican sisters on Tuesday after-
noon, for a stay of sentence was
granted by Judge Conlan today. It is
the intention of Seibach's counsel to
have him examined by the Lunacy
Commissioners on Monday morning and
sent to an asylum.

Serious Forest Fire.

the one at Santa Rosa. The ones that
started from Tiburon are the two com-
panies at Oakland, the one in Alameda,
the one in Livermore and the one in
San Jose.

Flood Buys Nevada Back.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The Ne-
Black situated on Montezuma

Yeliet Cases

Complete, compact leather
cases, with a place for all
tablet articles needed when
traveling, and so arranged as
to take but little room in a
grip; all sizes and all styles;
good, substantial cases that
will wear well. You can buy

Yeliet Cases

Complete, compact leather
cases, with a place for all
tablet articles needed when
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to take but little room in a
grip; all sizes and all styles;
good, substantial cases that
will wear well. You can buy

25c size.....	20c	Fig.
Paine's Calary		Swift
Compound.....	75c	large
Pinkham's Vegetable		This
Compound.....	75c	price
Willams' Pink		Th
	40c	

From the London Mail.

For Mrs. Lucy Hulskamp, at No.
337-339 Bixel street, frame flats, \$5250.

or same owner, at No. 3515 Wesley
nue, a seven-room frame dwelling,
cost \$2400.

phahoe street, fifty
ninth street, unlim-
ited named, \$1300,
on property.

When they have been formed to prevent the purchasing are manufactured in California, and are brought to the front of the common endless race of goods displayed.

NEVA
lessness

730 Bixel street, frame flats, to cost \$4000.
For L. W. Twelfth street, frame flats, to cost \$2000.
For Walter S. Newhall, at No. 511-515 West Eighth street, a two-story business building, to cost \$7500.
For Mrs. Mary F. McDonough, at No. 222 Hewett street, frame flats, \$4600.
For Mrs. Lucy Hulskamp, at No. 357-359 Bixel street, frame flats, \$550.

Mr. J. F. Mullen, at No. 3129
Grand avenue, a ten-room frame
dwelling, to cost \$5000.
For Geo. W. Stimson, at No. 3306
Wiley avenue, a seven-room frame
dwelling, to cost \$2400.
For same owner, at No. 3310 Wesley
avenue, a seven-room frame dwelling,
to cost \$2400.
For same owner, at No. 1006 South

such beautiful business blocks, that it was confidently expected it would be the handsomest business thoroughfare in the world.

room and one filled with face as men. Men as well as pushed to get particular was dered that the. When they in to the front of the commu endless race goods dispar mice led one

From a Special Correspondent.

At this season of the year there are some good things in the shape of bargains to look out for—linen and cheviot shirtwaists in uncut lengths, lawn underwear, skeleton braid corsets, mercerized cotton petticoats and flower hats. The season being far advanced, these articles are much reduced in price, but all will be useful for still some time to come. And to have a foundation for a new summer wardrobe is a comfort worth what may seem at the moment unnecessary outlay.

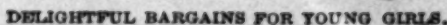
Even better bargains than this gown, which is only suited to the dressiest wear, are the short-waist frocks of satin foulard to be found in all the stores. Made with fagotted or lace seams, tucked, shirred or merely stitched, these durable and luminous textures are as dressy as practicable. One drawback to the usefulness of the smartest models is that the white background predominates over the black or colored figuring, so that the dress soon appears soiled. The tiniest pin-point dots in black compose the pattern, with the seam fagotting also white. For the rest the frock is severely plain. The skirt displays at most a shaped source at the back and side breadths—the front one being without it.

By a Special Committee

In this country it is different. Instead of flowers being distributed to the children, the children are growing that many of America's representative flowers will disappear, if the children are not only to love flowers, but also to learn how to grow them. According to flower lovers, children must be taught to grow flowers so that the uprooting of a plant to make room for a wild flower will appear in their eyes as a crime. If this can be done, they hold, by adding the practice of flower growing to the study of the rules of floriculture to the study of the principles of horticulture, the children will be able to grow flowers that will be distributed to the children of the summer. Lists will be made of the flowers that the children are committed to grow and the plants will be kept in the garden. In the spring, flower shows will be held and the most flourishing plants offered for the most flourishing plants.

THE KIMONO TEA.

is a marvel of simplicity, and one
to look at. At each plate is a ca-
llan (no other colors being permis-
sible), name, painted with a tiny
writing characters, pink on lilac, lilac
on blue. They look foreign at first glance, but so
simple that the name is easily read if
one of the long slip and read down.
The fluttering of bright kimono, each
place.
The plates are all of Japanese paper, and
in fancifully folded shapes, or in pink
coloring and design must be carefully
card is exquisite. A Japanese scene is
colored rice paper; it is surprising
to be done with a little artist.



Among the trained and dressy effects there are some becoming wrappers in peachblow pink batiste with white

But this statement holds good only with the things ordinarily inexpensive and in the conventional designs. All children's garments of first-class make and novel design, when in good condition, hold their price up to the end of a season. When the grown-up market will show a fall in every other direction, the price of a distinguished-looking, fresh piece of millinery rarely tumbles. The exception to this rule is with the flower hats made of scarlet geraniums, white and purple lilacs, white roses and green leaves, which are going for a song. The most desirable shapes in these have long since been taken, of course, but some white tulip plateau, thatched with green leaves and white berries, present highly desirable features. Black and white headgear is always fetching and becoming, and such hats are usually dearer than those in color. The black hats now worn partake

Many of these gardens would do honor to the residence, and when the prize garden is shown to the whole neighborhood enjoys the reputation of a masterpiece.

...w as lined with
new blocks, that it
pected it would be
dress thereafore

...ren and one of
filled with sub
lace as a sampl
Men as well as
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the marketing
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...nce that time the
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although it has order
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purchasing are made

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sent to as

The Youths' Department—Our Boys and Girls.

THE WILD ANIMALS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY. XV.—THE RATS AND MICE.

ODD LITTLE ANIMALS OF HOUSE, FIELD AND FOREST—THEIR LIVES.

By a Special Contributor.

FROM the tiny White Mice found in lands beyond the Arctic Circle to the huge Hamster Rats of Asia or the large and ferocious Philippine Rat, there range an immense number of so-called Rats and Mice—so many that they are generally conceded to be the largest of all the rodent groups, if not of all animal families. More than three hundred species are known, some of which are found in every country—not even the islands of the sea being spared from invasion by the sharp-toothed hordes. The largest of all the Rats is the so-called Muskrat (the Musquash of the Indians) which is doubtless well known to such of my readers as have ever lived in the Eastern States. Its fur is still valuable, and so the interesting animal is gradually becoming less and less plentiful in haunts where it once lived in large numbers. In America we have no representative of the handsome Dormouse tribe so plentiful in England and continental Europe and Asia. They inhabit trees almost exclusively, and act much like miniature tree squirrels, one species having a bushy tail quite like a squirrel.

But the animals of this class which will interest us most are, of course, the common House Rats and Mice, of which there are many species and whose numbers become in some localities unmitigated nuisances. Both the Rat and Mice families originated in Europe or in Asia—probably the latter—and thence migrated (or were carried by man) from country to country throughout the world. From just what form of the "wild" Mice they descended is not now known, and it may be that they have for so long constituted separate species that it will never be learned.

They are distinguished from the wild varieties by greater softness of fur, quicker movements, brighter eyes, and a naked, scaly tail upon which hair seldom grows, as in the case of the wild mice and rats. In North America there are four species of Rats (including the common House Mouse), the largest of which is the Brown Rat, which is as well the most ferocious and the most dangerous to man and his property of all of the Rat tribe. This animal is also called the Norway Rat, and, as it frequents the docks of water-front cities, it is also called Wharf Rat, from which, of course, came the name commonly applied to wharf pirates and petty thieves. The Brown Rat came, we have every reason to believe, from Western China, whence it began its western migration in the early years of the eighteenth century. In 1725-27 a vast army of these Rats forded the Volga and invaded Russia. Some of the most interesting records of that time were kept regarding this wonderful animal movement, which has no parallel in ancient or modern history. Thousands of the rodents perished in the icy waters of the Volga, but enough reached Russia in safety to conquer and all but exterminate the smaller and more peaceful Black Rats which were then inhabiting most of Europe and Asia. From the continent it was carried to England, and thence to America, in ships.

The Brown Rat is probably better known in cities where there are many warehouses, depots, grain elevators, etc., as this species is less partial to private homes than to large, partly empty buildings. This animal is some eighteen inches long, of which the tail is nearly half. The color is grayish brown on the upper, shading into a dirty white on the belly and under side of the legs. Now and then—strange anomaly—a "black" Brown Rat will be found, but these are apparently abnormal specimens. The enormous numbers of the Brown Rat are accounted for by the great number of litters (not less than six) produced per year, and the still greater number of Rats (usually from seven or eight to ten or twelve) in each litter. They are especially fond of meat, and the refuse from slaughter houses, so that in that section of a large European city—whose name I do not now recall—more than 16,000 of these rats were killed in one month. On some of the small islands or keys off the Southeastern coast and along the Gulf coast of Texas, many of these Brown Rats have taken to burrowing among the sand hills and living on crustaceans and mollusks or whatever food the sea may cast up. Their fur becomes much thinner, and the color of their coats lighter than those of their kindred living on different food and amid different surroundings. And while we are speaking of food, it may be said that both Rats and Mice are practically omnivorous, and will without compunction eat their own kind if found dead or caught in a trap from which there is no escape. Those who have read Poe's "The Pit and the Pendulum" will remember the service that these rodents rendered the unfortunate victim of the Inquisition. The Brown Rat is a good swimmer, and since the time of the vast Russo-Chinese migration noted above, records have been kept of many smaller movements in which it has been necessary for bands of these animals to cross wide streams. They seem to have absolutely no fear of death, and will fight man, dogs, cats, and fellow rats with equal nonchalance. Probably the occasions on which they have been known to attack human beings are few, but there are one or two authentic cases in which bands of hungry rodents actually killed and ate a healthy workman who invaded their domain in an abandoned mine.

There yet remain to be described the Black Rat, a much smaller variety, though probably more plentiful

about this city than the Brown Rat from whose presence the former flees as from a plague. Its habits are much the same as those of the Brown Rat, though it is a smaller animal, seldom attaining to a length of more than sixteen inches, tall included, nor is it by any means so ferocious. As its name implies, it is generally black in color, but the well-known White Rats, which are sold in all the "animal stores" are merely albinos of this species, and are much more common in India than in any other country. In England it is said that the Black Rat is practically extinct, having been driven out by the Brown Rat to which it is entirely unable to give battle on an equal footing.

We now come to the interesting little House Mouse, said to be an inhabitant of both poles and certainly scattered over every square mile of land between the two. It serves as a sort of connecting link between the Rats and the Wild Mice, Harvest Mice, etc., of the open fields. The House Mouse is never found far from the dwellings of man, and it is as omnivorous as was ever any Rat. Rats and Mice seem to seldom, if ever, quarrel, but live in mutual good fellowship in the same granary or house as the case may be. The little gray Mouse is fully as productive as the Brown Rat just mentioned, and often one female will produce as many as forty young in a year. Small wonder we are overrun with these pests! If producers in general and ranchers in particular would devote one-half the time to exterminating rats and mice which they put in killing larks, blackbirds, orioles and innocent hawks, there would be more grain in the sack, more eggs in the basket and far fewer bugs in the orchard.

I suppose every one has heard of the wonderful singing mice, an account of some individual of which occasionally appears in the large city dailies and thereafter makes its regular round of the country papers "from Shasta to San Diego." Many doubt these stories, but there are authentic cases of so-called singing mice whose voices were sweet though low and having a range of at least an octave. Most of the observers of these solo performances state that the Mice in these instances one and all sat up on their hind feet when singing, and their throats could be seen to vibrate much as does the throat of a song bird during great vocal effort.

The Wild Mice and Rats and the Gophers, Moles, etc., do not properly belong with this group, and will be described in another paper.

HARRY H. DUNN.

FOUR GAMES.

INNOCENT AND INTERESTING WAYS OF AMUSEMENT FOR CHILDREN.

By a Special Contributor.

A Trusty Messenger.

There must be a clerk of the Hurry Office, who sits in front at a table. Behind him are the servants of the establishment Telephone, Telegram, Cable, Special Delivery, Marconi, and Messenger Boy. A customer comes to the table.

"I want to send a message to the King," he says.

The Clerk asks: "Is it far to go?"

The Customer: A mile or two away. Who can reach it quickest?

The Clerk: We shall see. (He rings a bell, and all the servants come and stand in a row.) Then he asks: "Who can reach the King?"

The servants: We can.

"Then off and away with you!" he calls, and the race is on. Those who are left behind, pay forfeits or wait to redeem themselves until another customer comes along. Those who reach goal the greatest number of times, are allowed to join in the hunt for a medal, and he who finds it is unanimously elected the trustiest messenger.

Guess—For Older Boys and Girls.

Some might call it a game of Authors, played without cards. The players are lined up on a bench, just as if they were reciting a lesson at school. A leader, sitting in front, begins to tell a story, into which the titles of well-known books must be made to fit easily. For instance:

"Once upon a time, 'Little Dorrit' went to pay a visit at 'The House of the Seven Gables.' She belonged to a society of 'Little Women,' who were going on 'A Journey to the Center of the Earth' for 'The Marble Faun,' etc.

As the title of each book is mentioned in the course of the story, the players on the bench, in turn, guess the name of the author. This is often very puzzling, and the failure to guess correctly, turns the unlucky one to the very foot of the class.

It makes no difference whether the story is a short or a long one, provided it is well known, and fits in with the ingenuity of the story-teller.

The girl or boy must be well up in reading, who can follow the story without a break.

Lord Lochinvar—An Outdoor Game.

The bigger the space, the more exciting is the game. A large ring is formed, of girls and boys, sitting cross-legged on the ground. They represent the wedding guests of Scott's famous old ballad, which you must read to get the rhymes straight.

The bride must sit in the center, and the company must sing:

"Oh, young Lochinvar is come out of the West;
Through all the wide border his steed is the best.

Lochinvar now approaches, riding a
the father of the bride—"the fair Elsie,"
"Oh, come ye in peace, or come ye in war,"
Or to dance at our bridal, young Lord Lochinvar.

Then Lochinvar, galloping up, jumps
his steed, springs into the ring, and
company gives chase. If the runner
fore they get "over the border," Lochinvar
again. But if they succeed in capturing
der, the game is won. Lochinvar must
the chances are against him.

A Game of Skill.

Did you ever try throwing cards in a hat?

Take an old high hat, place it on the floor, and
players, in turn, stand at a distance from
twelve feet. Use an ordinary pack of
them one by one in the hat—as far as possible
to him who gets in the greatest number of
terest.

After a little practice, it is remarkable
one may become.

A LOST CHILD.

Nobody ever called this tiny child Betty,
Betty. She was such a solemn little creature,
aboth, though quite a mouthful, called her
took life seriously, this maiden of five
brooded over many things, as she sat in a
rocker, which her mother had secured at
her special accommodation.

It was a great summer hotel in a fashionable
place, where the Eldridges were stopping
cured a permanent boarding-house for
Meanwhile, Elizabeth had been having a very
for she was very popular with everyone,
waiter to the elevator boy. Indeed her own
to the elevator boy, and she often thought
he would be without a little girl to say "hello"
to him each day.

When the time of parting came, Elizabeth
and indeed. She felt that she couldn't leave
elevator boy, and I'm afraid she cried her
when he shook hands with her. But she
him, and after they left the hotel, she often
to the cook's little girl.

It is very nice, if one is in a large house,
know the cook's little girl. The argument
brought Elizabeth many outside treats in
and here, too, she made friends, as the old
One afternoon Elizabeth was visiting the
cook's little girl. They were not to be
premises, and soon the alarm spread from
along the street. Elizabeth's nurse was
gone indoors to get a glass of water, leaving
leaning over the railing of the low veranda,
the cook's little girl. When she came back,
dren had disappeared as completely as if she
swallowed them.

All the afternoon they hunted, going
house, from store to store. Mr. Eldridge
little town, sending scouts in all directions,
might have happened; they might have
lake; they might have been run over, or
they might have been carried off by one of
bands of gypsies infesting the region, and
som. Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge were
cook folded her arms, and wept and waited.

But the nurse, who stood wringing her hands
suddenly, for she had an idea. She ran out
straight across the velvet common, to the
which they had moved only a few days
quite out of breath when she reached
meaning to ring and question the boy. But
no need, for there, seated side by side, de
beth and the cook's little girl, serenely
ting away as if there were no such thing
parents and cooks, and sympathetic peo
Elizabeth looked up with a start, as she
"Have you come for me?" she asked.
let me stay for one more time? George
and down seventeen times, and we've had
"You're to come home at once, you know
think of the state we've been in!" exclaimed
Elizabeth never could understand why
and cuddled and scolded in the "house"
cook's little girl understood perfectly, sh
ing parent had unfolded her arms and
lice; for cook's little girls are brought
harder school.

THE CADDIS AND THE BIRD.

Then, what a wonderful collection of
the brook contains! One of the queerest
bulging net of the caddis fly among the
caddis is truly an insect fisherman, and
a large variety of microscopic animals
to watch them. Later our caddis leave
we know it as a four-winged moth-like
up some grass or sedge or flying over
Nicholas.

BUENOS AYRES A BIG CITY.

Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine
is the largest city in South America. It
est city in the Southern Hemisphere and
in the Western Hemisphere south of
is, moreover, the largest Spanish-speaking
world. Its population probably exceeds
thousand, and is increasing rapidly.

A FLYING SQUIRREL. A STORY A VERY CLEVER AND CHEERFUL PET.

By a Special Contributor.

Many anecdotes are related of tame squirrels, white squirrels, gray squirrels, and also called the Hackee or Chipping. A little story about a Flying Squirrel that I heard of some time ago. It was a story of our home for a short time, many years ago. One day in winter, my mother entered a room and found a little noise like the pecking of a bird. She raised the curtain, and there was a small creature that seemed to be neither bird nor four-footed animal. It was a flying squirrel, and it was perched on the window pane, no doubt about it. It gave a flying leap across the room, and landed on the sofa pillow.

"It is it, and how did it get here?" I asked. "A flying squirrel," said mother; "it came through an open window in the entrance through an open window in the house, and came down the stove pipe. Sliding down was, no doubt, great fun, but was another thing, and as there was no exit, he had to stay."

My mother put him in the old bird cage and he sat in it. Mother at first demurred. She said she didn't want to keep a squirrel. Her children to capture birds or other animals of their liberty. But as the squirrel was of his own accord, she consented to keep him, we thought the proper thing to do was to give him a name, so we called him "Flicker." He considered the name pretty or not, he showed neither approval nor disapproval, generally ignored it altogether.

He sat in the cage and gave him a bountiful supply of his supper. He ate as if he was a king. Then I put a collar box lined with cotton, and told him it was time to go to bed. He was not a bit of it; he jumped up on his head, and was apparently sound asleep. Alas! his humility was his undoing. He was the greatest little humbug that I ever saw.

He was a born gymnast, and much practice in his outdoor gymnasium enabled him to perform feats. By dexterous management he got himself out of his prison, and often peeped when he could do it without detection. He would turn around. Alas! his humility was his undoing. He was the greatest little humbug that I ever saw.

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FIELD NOTES.

J. W. Jeffrey, Agricultural Editor.

California Experience Wanted.

THE New York Fruitman's Guide runs in large, bold-faced type an ad. asking for a fruit packer experienced in packing California fruits, to take charge of a firm's packing-house in the West Indies. As this ad. has been running several weeks, the presumption is that no one can be lured from California to the islands on account of the delights of living here. But it is an acknowledgment of the superiority of California packing methods that is an advertisement for our fruits in itself.

Warm Returns.

FROM a letter received from G. L. Keith, merchant and postmaster at Thermal, near Indio, I learn that the cantaloupes, melons and grapes are yielding heavy crops and bringing high prices. H. McComas, from 1¼ acres of cantaloupes, has gathered between 300 and 400 crates, yielding him nearly \$500 net. In fact, all the growers claim to be making money. The alfalfa fields are cut ten times a year, grapes ripen in June, and bring immense prices, and everything seems to be prosperous in the artesian belt of which Thermal is near the center.

Unique Experiment.*

A FRUIT grower known to ninety per cent. of the citrus growers of the State is trying a novel experiment to test the value of the commercial fertilizers offered for sale in this part of the State. He bought \$1 worth of every prominent brand, and after blocking his orchard into plots of 115 trees each, has distributed a fertilizer equally over each block. He will now watch for results, and buy permanently of the labels giving the best satisfaction. I told the grower he might well be the man to try such an experiment, as his soil would produce good oranges under almost any conditions. This was controverted by the statement that no soil was rich or fine-grained enough to produce fancy oranges without due fertilization. Of this I am yet in doubt, for it does seem that something has failed in scientific fertilization, and we look for a hot summer this season to demonstrate next year whether the weather or the treatment of the soil has caused the unsatisfactory qualities of the last citrus crop.

Chinese New Years Gift.

WE cannot expect Southern California to supply the local Celestials with "litchy nuts" for those delicate little confections the laundry men give with their lilies on Chinese New Year's Day. But a new effort is being made to establish the Nephellium litchi in this country. Several abortive attempts have been made to introduce the trees, but through defective packing, poor rootings and from other causes they have failed. Alexander Crow, after a year's effort, has at last imported the fresh fruit, and the Horticultural Commission has distributed it to all who would try to propagate this, the most delicate fruit of the tropics. About three weeks ago the steward of the Hong Kong Maru brought over from the orient a large hamper of the litchi nuts. He kept it in cold storage all the way over, and the fruit arrived in good condition, and has been planted in a number of greenhouses. The nut is a native of Southern China, and the Indian archipelago. It was tried in Southern Florida in 1886, but nothing has been heard of the experiment, and presumably it has failed. Southern California has succeeded with so many tropical and sub-tropical exotics that nothing is impossible, and if this new fruit proves adaptable to this climate, another most delicate acquisition will be added.

Walnut Crop Reports.

THERE is no use in disguising the fact that the walnut crop as a whole will be exceedingly light this season. This should have a decidedly good effect upon prices, as none of the consular reports show more than an average foreign crop, and many of them a decidedly sparse yield. Prices have been uniform and good for years in Southern California, however, and the scarcity will make them more favorable still. Portions of the Los Nietos district claim less than half an average yield, and in individual cases the output is placed at 25 per cent. or less compared with the crop of last season. Fullerton, Anaheim and Santa Ana place the output at about half the average, and in almost every section the estimate is very low. Some of this discrepancy is charged to the setting season, but the greatest losses have occurred from the bacterial disease that has been in evidence for ten years. Next spring the walnut farms will use remedies freely to try to stay the ravages of the walnut bacteriosis. But they may be assisted by a season less favorable to the propagation of fungus and kindred diseases than the present year has been.

A Coming Pest.

I HAVE samples of a weed sent in from Compton known as wild lettuce. Mr. Walton says it spreads with alarming rapidity, grows among the thickest grass, the toughest sods, and, under favorable circumstances reaches the height of 7 feet. He is holding it in check by carefully watching and destroying it wherever the weed appears. Not so with many farmers, for the land is becoming foul with this pest in scores of districts. It is the *Lactuca scariola*, or prickly lettuce, introduced from the Old World and now apparently domesticated

and indestructible. The only way to eradicate the plant is to dig it out by the roots, as it seems to defy destruction through cultivation. California is no longer immune from the pest of the Eastern weed. The Russian thistle (*Salsola Kali*) is one of the worst of these, for the only remedy besides laborious digging out is short rotation of crops, and this is impossible in alfalfa sections. I came across a large area of semi-damp farming land north of the city recently, literally covered with the common Eastern "dog's fennel," or Mayweed, whose botanical name is not at hand. This is one of the most pestiferous weeds in the world, and one we are sorry to see getting a hold in Southern California. In the region round about Puente, there is a very troublesome thorny weed, so prevalent in fallow land that the farmers have to drag a railroad iron over the land previous to plowing in order to protect the horses legs when preparing for another crop. "Cockle burrs" are overrunning many damp sections, and pigweed, prickly "careless weed" and a dozen other noxious species are becoming entirely too prevalent for the farmers' welfare. It is the weeds that invade the alfalfa and pasture lands that should be fought most persistently, and of these are the Russian thistle and the wild lettuce.

Silkworm Experiment.

A SUBSCRIBER on Hope street, Los Angeles, has come into possession of a few silkworms. At present, the moths are beginning to die and the eggs are hatching. I believe the best way for the lady to get local and applicable information upon the care of silkworms would be through San Diego culturists who have made the most elaborate experiments I know of. The Chamber of Commerce could supply the names of the parties at San Diego. I would advise those desiring to try sericulture to wait another year, when far safer and more rapid progress may be made. Congress recently authorized an investigation of silk culture, including the establishment of experimental stations in the South. The past summer and this have been busy seasons in that line. Dr. L. O. Howard, the head of the entomological bureau of the Department of Agriculture, spent last summer in Southern France and Italy, studying scientifically the Bombyx mori or true silkworm. He purchased eggs of the most approved varieties of white, cream, green and roseate cocoons, and sent them to the Southern stations. He also imported the most desirable mulberry stock, for "fine as silk" the mulberry must be to produce the best qualities and hues. All these are being tried, and if fair success follows, the government will establish a central reeling plant for separating the shell of the cocoons.

What will be most

retta Kelly's book upon the progress of these experiments in the South. It will be published this fall by the government, I presume for free distribution. At any rate, another year should bring more general and definite information upon sericulture than all the preceding years. for Uncle Sam does not do things in a slovenly manner. If the Hope-street subscriber wishes to view the silkworm entomologically, all that is needed is protection for the worms and plenty of mulberry leaves. But only large organizations can at this time afford to make experiments when something definite is due from the government so soon.

Days that Are Gone.

"It seems to be my duty to inform you that we have unearthed a nest of phylloxera in this county. Please keep this out of the papers," So wrote one official to another ten years ago. Happily he was mistaken. "Let us make a united effort to keep Southern California free from this pest. You should search every vineyard in your county immediately," continues this epistle of secret service. Thanks to an enlightened public opinion, publicity is the watchword now. Insects and bacterial diseases are not like human criminals with power to escape after discovery, and the public have a right to know when a dangerous pest threatens. We have in mind a terrible arraignment the real estate men had in a northern county a few months ago for keeping the prevalence of phylloxera secret. When the sensible experts got wind of the enlarging circle of the phylloxera pest they put the farmers wise about the danger this policy carried with it and improvement began at once. The vine growers began to fortify against the vine pest by planting resistant stock, by uprooting diseased vines and applying remedies. Whether we like it or not, public opinion has decreed that the people have a right to know whether their horticultural interests are menaced by disease or pests, for secrecy is a great danger in this line. The best inspectors in Southern California are eager to know when one of their inspections has been held up by another official. They do not discuss the matter under the table, or try to hush it up with bated breath. I once knew a nurseryman of the north to threaten to prosecute a local inspector for publishing the fact that a consignment of plants was found infected on the ground that it would hurt the nurseryman's business. The world is moving in this line as fast as in others.

Diseased Orange Trees.

FOR some years sporadic cases of "gummosis," or gum disease, have been found among the orange groves of Southern California. But now the interesting statement is made that in one most prominent citrus center one tree in every 200, as estimated, is affected by this troublesome malady. There are scores of orchards that have not one tree affected with gum disease, but the fact that it has ceased to occur only occasionally is the cause

of some concern. As the government has been very anxious for diseases to creep in, but only in the case of improper irrigation, the government should also bring anxiety to the people. It is really one of the most vigorous and productive fruits, the orange in its kind grows here. In its wild nativity we can see the death of the unfit trees, and only the best survive in this country of intense cultivation. It is taken into account, not only for its fruit but for the symmetry it adds to the landscape and the beauty and market value of the fruit.

I do not remember ever seeing the disease as prevalent this season. It can be measured by the return of two to four extremely dry ones. The disease is prevalent in orchards that were somewhat dry the year, though the sprouts under the most excellent ones. The treatment is painting the diseased parts with a mixture of crude carbolic acid and water in equal parts, and scraping away all the broken-down bark. In some cases where gum is secreted, the disease is caused by a secretion of bacterial origin. Here time will tell. If the disease is not cured, the tree will likely succumb, because the disease is not easily cured, and is almost impossible.

For Lemon Farmers.

WHILE we cannot reasonably hope for a disastrous season, from the standpoint of the grower, the season being only equal to this within the past 10 years, will continue to rot when the heavy frost comes. Fruit-keeping are continually violating the old way, the season of 1902-3 produced the best, whose resistant properties were demonstrated in the low par in hundreds of cases. We need other such disastrous seasons such. The season of this summer will no doubt produce better results next winter and spring. I am sure of it and general information that the present condition of the fruit is uppermost in the mind of the growing public. One section reports that the fruit is as fast as they are taken into the market. The decay reports en route have been disastrous. While we may justly charge the growers with unpropitious growing weather, other sections report more or less within the control of the grower. The sanitary condition of the packing houses is of more importance than is yet understood, and the need of assistance in improving these conditions forward will have been made.

A very damaging fungus known as *Penicillium digitatum*, confines itself to fruit. This disease cannot enter the tree, being entirely a matter of fungus resting near the surface. The disease, through poor resistance qualities, is in the packing-house or upon the car, in wrong condition of temperature, which is very large, and the physical loss of fruit—these are the principal factors cause the rot of oranges and lemons moving to market. Now if all the "mold" are destroyed or excluded, more than a farmer could be damaged by where all weed seed were shut out. It is able for excluding fungus spores without the packing-houses in milium sulphur or other powerful fungicides; in cars and packing-houses while the refrigeration of the cars to minimize wrapping of lemons as soon as they are orchard—the latter presuming the ventilation to be favorable, and the carded fruit. This subject is being in many packing-houses are being determined entertained to place in sections of our curing-houses in such strong grounds for fungus shall be desirable.

Valuable Work on Irrigation.

I N a letter to the general manager of the chief of irrigation investigations, the department of Agriculture transmits an account of a splendid work on irrigation is one received later. The text is contained in printed and illustrated in the highest of this work upon the subject of the California is apparent. This extensive work is one of a series of reports upon the irrigation of several States, the first dealing with California. Prepared under the direction of the introduction, Mr. R. P. Tiedje has the scope of future improvements of irrigation.

"All studies of irrigation lead to the conclusion that some public control of the water is necessary to the best use of the resources of the State. The very nature of things conflicts with the idea that they do arise some power beyond the State. It must come in to define their respective rights. The most important question in irrigation is the question of the water right. Who shall be the arbiter when such rights arise? Or, is it not possible to have a water administration which will adjust the rights and render them impossible? This is the question in the State of Utah. It is a new field giving free opportunity for the study of the ideal, but one in which rights have been established by custom and law."

19. 1903.1

have grown up, and legal principles established. It is, therefore, necessary to the State in its dealings with water without the law, to see wherein the law has produced good results, and wherein it has produced bad results, and where to see what principles have become established, which new laws must conform or be made to conform to. The first is a study has two objects. The first is a study of Utah in the establishment of an irrigation law, which will bring about the largest use of water, and the second is to present to other States the lessons of Utah's experience. The work may be had from the Department of Agriculture, for \$2, I believe, and containing about twenty photographic views of the State of Utah.

THE POULTRY YARD.

ance With June Chicks.

April 1st issue Mrs. J. W. Garside asked
died in June hatches. I will say I believe
demand for fowls compelled me, again
mother and grandmother, to experiment
m, which proved to my satisfaction t
care they were just as satisfactory
s. Rub the chicks all over, if necessary
to kill the lice; wrap in flannel and put
until dry. If you do not think they
head and neck down to their wings, a
usually be surprised to find some, as th
in the dry down. Repeat this as oft
Powder the hen thoroughly with oys
Put them in a shady place away fr
as, as the June run is very prostrati
and constant fear of being run
by large ones adds to their distress
that they, as we are told, cry th

as to what they should be fed, I write for feeding. I give them a standard "all-purpose" preferred, crumbled fine; but never feed sloppy food. They eat and should have it for dinner and supper; can eat it; but should have some for breakfast; table scraps and bread, but if corn meal is used, dampen it, which prevents sour crop; also occasionally. I do not feed raw meat. If it is too heating, and has cause for precious chicks. I believe wheat and for growing chicks until they get on with corn.—[Colman's Rural World]

Eggs by Weight.

WIL. B. H. WARNER writes from I provision officials of Prussia have have eggs sold in the future by w number. The object is to protect Ger against those of foreign countries, G on an average, from 38.56 to 5 while those imported weigh from 2 weights.

who have not forgotten the tables of
which they learned at school
ives by translating—"reducing" we use
mayweights into good American ounces
German product with the output of

For present purposes it is sufficient evidence of the great difference in price. A correspondent informs us that the difference in weight in favor of the imported compared with the imported eastern eggs is so great that it is no doubt that this is true. All California eggs and better than are to be had any other place, and it is no doubt that the weight of eggs is in some measure a standard of quality. It seems hard to break. Between dealers the weight of eggs is in some measure a standard of quality. It seems hard to break. Between dealers the weight of eggs is in some measure a standard of quality. It seems hard to break.

their production

hens," which were valued at \$35,000,000, or those of those which were valued at \$1,983,819,196 "dozen," which, at the present price, would be received by producers—11.3 cents per dozen, or \$14,290,153, or about 1.75 times the value of the eggs, which laid the eggs, and the roosters, and while they did it. This does not mean, as the poultrymen believe, exceed the value of other live-stock industries (which were valued in 1899 was about \$500,000,000), and involved in large enough to warrant the government in conducting the business, especially when the average price paid by consumers was more than that received by the farmers. The government as much as \$235,000,000. The government may be able to change the custom of the poultrymen. It will be very difficult to do so.

THE VEGETABLE FIELD

Department of Agriculture is making many new vegetables which are not in this country, if the people grow them. Its explorers are finding new parts of the world, especially those known to man.

<p>Stevens at \$4000. For L. V. wealth to cost 600. For Walter S. Newhall, at No. 511- 5 West Eighth street, a two-story business building, to cost \$7500. For Mrs. Mary F. McDonough, at No. 222 Hewitt street, frame flats, 500.</p>	<p>to cost \$300. For Mrs. J. F. Mullen, at No. 3129 South Grand avenue, a ten-room dwelling, to cost \$5000. For Geo. W. Stimson, at No. 3204 Wesley avenue, a seven-room frame dwelling, to cost \$2400. For same owner, at No. 3310 Wesley avenue, a seven-room frame dwelling,</p>	<p>Season and fifth, unimproved; consid- eration named, \$7000. Real Estate Notes. M. J. Crandall has purchased of Mrs. M. E. Veasey, through M. Kallisher & Co., a lot 50x150 feet to an alley, on the east side of Arapahoe street, fifty feet south of Eleventh street, unim-</p>	<p>such beautiful business blocks, that it was confidently expected it would be the handsomest business thoroughfare in the world. As soon as the London County Coun- cil got control of the land, it began to receive offers from American cap- italists, who wanted to put up sky- scrapers. They were willing to pay any reasonable rates, and abide by any endless race over</p>	<p>rem and one filled with lace as sam- Men as well pushed to get particular win- dered that the When they to the front of the comm- endless race over to purchase drugs of them although it has ordered and, offered to pay cash bring the case under the the complaint alleges that upon which the com- been formed to prevent the purchasing are manufactured California, and</p>	<p>granted by the intention have him Commissioner sent to an</p>
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ness concern. As the groves get older, we become to creep in, but only as we have proper irrigation, cultivation and age bring anxiety to the grower. Some of the most vigorous and productive orange in its ideal range will grow in its wild nativity we can have no amount of the unfit trees, and only one the country of intense cultivation every tree on into account, not only for its production, but the symmetry it adds to the grove and its quantity and market value of the grove. I do not remember ever seeing so much damage by this season. It can be accounted for by the return of two ideal seasons, and extremely dry ones. The disease occurs in all orchards that were somewhat neglected for years, though the sporadic cases are the most excellent care. The treatment is painting the diseased parts of the bark with carbolic acid and water in equal parts, and away all the broken-down timber. In some cases where gum is abundant, and in great exuberance of growth, and of a natural origin. Here time will likely be of trouble. Where the gum disease strikes, it will likely succumb, because distasteful, and impossible.

LE we cannot reasonably anticipate a disastrous season, from the standpoint of the grower, equal to this within the near future. The fruit is apt to rot when the hygienic packing practices are continually violated. For the season of 1902-3 produced lemons of resistant properties were almost 100 per cent in hundreds of cases. We need not expect such disastrous season soon. The best summer will no doubt produce better lemons in winter and spring. I am reminded of the information that the poor carrying capacity is uppermost in the minds of the public. One section reports that the lemons they are taken into the packing-houses en route have been discouraging. While we may justly charge much of this to a growing weather, other causes are more or less within the control of the grower. The condition of the packing-houses is a factor that is yet understood, and if the growers are improving these conditions, the results will have been made.

damaging fungus known as "the rot," which attacks oranges, lemons, and grapefruit. This disease cannot enter the fruit through the skin, but entirely a matter of surface attack, and can be prevented by the use of proper resistance qualities. Too much packing-house or upon the surface of the fruit, and the question of temperature, which range from very large, and the physical imperfections are the principal inviting conditions for the growth of the fungus. The rot of oranges and lemons while in the market. Now if all the spores of the fungus destroyed or excluded, no rot can occur, and the fruit could be damaged by a cryogenic seed were shut out. The most effective fungicide spores are: Carbendazim, Captan, Dithane, Disulfide, other powerful fungicide; proper ventilation of packing-houses while they contain the fruit, and the careful handling of the fruit to minimize spore propagation. The use of fungicides on lemons as soon as they are brought into the latter preserving the temperature of the fruit favorable, and the careful handling of the fruit. This subject is being canvassed by the State Department of Agriculture. Packing-houses are being disinfected, and the State is entertained to place the hygienic measures in such shape that the fruit for fungus shall be destroyed.

to the general manager of The Irrigation investigations under the Agriculture transmits an outline of the work on irrigation in Utah. The report. The text is contained in 300 pages. Illustrated in the highest art. The report is upon the subject of the Irrigation in Utah. This extensive report is a series of reports upon the laws and regulations, the first dealing with California, followed under the direction of Elwood S. Brown, Mr. R. P. Steele has this to say: "The improvements of irrigation in Utah have led to one controlling factor, the control of the water supply by the State. The use of the resources of an arid country where of things conflicts will arise, and become power beyond the control of the State. To define their respective rights is the question in irrigation in this State. The arbiter when such conflicts arise, is it not possible to create a system of irrigation which will anticipate and prevent such conflicts? This report is a study in which rights have become

have grown up, and legal principles have become established. It is, therefore, necessary to study the history of the State in its dealings with water, both within and without the law, to see wherein the laws and customs have produced good results, and wherein they have failed; to see what principles have become established, and which new laws must conform or be declared void. A study has two objects. The first is to help the State in the establishment of an irrigation system which will bring about the largest use of their water power; the second is to present to other States having similar conditions the lessons of Utah's experience." The work may be had from the Department of Agriculture, costing \$2. I believe, and contains, in addition to the last twenty photographic views of the irrigation works of Utah.

With June Chicks.

April 1st issue Mrs. J. W. Garside asked how many chicks were in June hatches. I will say I believe in them. I demand for toils compelled me, against the teaching of mother and grandmother, to experiment with June hatches, which proved to my satisfaction that if given the same care they were just as satisfactory as earlier ones. Bath the chicks all over, if necessary, with sour milk to kill the lice; wrap in flannel and put in a warm place to dry. If you do not think they are lousy, wash head and neck down to their wings, anyway. You will usually be surprised to find some, as they are hard to see in the dry down. Repeat this as often as necessary. Powder the hen thoroughly with any good louse powder. Put them in a shady place away from the other hens, as the June run is very prostrating; and the constant and constant fear-of being run over and under by large ones adds to their distress, so is it better that they, as we are told, cry themselves to death.

as to what they should be fed, I will give my
chicks for feeding. I give them a start on flour
crumbs preferred, crumbled fine; then plenty of
other feed stoppy food. They eat wheat very
well and should have it for dinner and supper as soon
as they can eat it; but should have something more
for breakfast; table scraps and bread crumbs
will do, but if corn meal is used, dampen and add a
little water, which prevents sour crop; also a little black
oil occasionally. I do not feed raw meal regularly,
because it is too heating, and has caused the death
of many precious chicks. I believe what to be the
best food for growing chicks until they get old enough
to mix with corn.—[Colman's Rural World.

By Weight.

W. A. WARNER writes from Leipsic that the Prussian officials of Prussia have been petitioned to have eggs sold in the future by weight instead of by number. The object is to protect German poultry farmers against those of foreign countries. German eggs bring on an average, from 38.58 to 51.44 pennyweights, while those imported weigh from 25.72 to 32.15 pennyweights.

Persons who have not forgotten the tables of "compound interest" which they learned at school may amuse themselves by translating—"reducing" we used to call it—pennyweights into good American ounces, and comparing German product with the output of the American. For present purposes it is sufficient to note the evidence of the great difference in the weights of eggs. A correspondent informs us that there is a great difference in weight in favor of the California eggs as compared with the imported eastern article. We are confident that this is true. All California products are better than ours to be had anywhere else.

It is proposed to sell and buy eggs by weight is not new in any or any other country, but the habit of selling by number has prevailed everywhere from time immemorial hard to break. Between dealers the difference in the weight of eggs is in some measure recognized especially when buying from farmers. Dealers are supposed to weigh about eight to the "dozen" eggs about seven to the pound, while "country" eggs are any old eggs. But when they reach market they are all just plain eggs—at so much a dozen it is no unimportant matter. The traffic in eggs is a very large traffic. The item of eggs is a basic commodity in so many of our modern economies.

Department of Agriculture is making experiments with many new vegetables which are expected to be raised in this country, if the people can be persuaded to grow them. Its explorers are fetching them from various parts of the world, especially from Mexico, which is known to possess many food plants that

would be of much value if introduced into the United States.

Among the available Mexican vegetables are various kinds of peppers, and several species of tomatoes, which are unknown to us. For example, there is the "huak tomato," which is about the size of a horse chestnut, and is contained in a sort of detachable rind, that is removed when the fruit is ripe, as a preliminary to cooking it. It is not good raw, but is said to be excellent when stewed or fried. The Mexicans preserve it as a sweet pickle.

Then there is a brand-new kind of cucumber, which is quite an oddity in its way, inasmuch as it explodes with a loud report when ripe, throwing its red seeds to a distance. Its chief use is as a medicine, but the vine on which it grows is so handsome as to be desirable for gardens. More valuable is a giant okra, obtained from Europe, which has pods five or six times the ordinary size. Soon, doubtless, it will be commonly grown in this country, and will be obtainable in our markets. It has a delightful flavor.

Another European vegetable which Uncle Sam wants to introduce is the tuber of a plant that looks a good deal like marsh grass. It is only about as big as a hazel nut, and when eaten raw resembles a cocoanut in flavor. This is called "chervil," and may be cooked in a variety of ways. The plant is a kind of sedge.

Special attention is being paid to the cultivation of new pot herbs on the experiment farm which the government maintains near Washington, and the seeds of the best of these, when a sufficient supply has been obtained, will be distributed to farmers and gardeners. Notable among them is a plant from India called "basella," which bears fruit that looks like little blackberries. It is a vine, has pink blossoms resembling those of the arbutus, and is said to be delicious.

It is always difficult to persuade people to eat new things, a fact of which the common tomato, which a generation ago was considered poisonous in New England, affords a familiar illustration. Nevertheless every new vegetable is an important addition to our happiness and welfare, and even a novelty in the way of a pot herb is a contribution not to be despised by those who appreciate a well-flavored plate of soup or dish of stew.—[Saturday Evening Post.

At the St. Louis Fair.

F. D. Coburn, chief of the department of live stock of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, has arranged for a total of over 26,000 prizes in the classifications for horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc., for the world's fair shows next year. These are unprecedented in amount, and are divided among twelve breeds of beef and dual-purpose cattle, with 2352 prizes; four breeds of dairy cattle, 560 prizes; nineteen breeds of horses, 3458 prizes; eleven breeds of swine, 2772 prizes; fourteen breeds of sheep, 2548 prizes; 375 varieties of poultry and pigeons, 10,300 prizes; fifty-seven breeds of dogs, 2604 prizes. There are thirty-two additional prizes for single cows and herds entered in the dairy demonstration; five for oxen, fifty-five for mules and 1310 for the estimated displays of pet stock, vehicles, etc. Provision has been made for five cash prizes and two honorable mention awards in most sections except poultry. The final arrangements of the classifications may still further enlarge the number of prizes offered. The general desire of the live-stock breeders to have public sales made a feature of the live-stock shows at the world's fair has met with hearty approval by Chief Coburn, and the leading national breeders' associations have already filed requests for dates, and have commenced preparations for holding such sales.

A representative of a number of leading poultry fanciers has applied for dates for public sales during the poultry displays. The Louisiana Purchase exposition will be the first world's fair to provide for the holding of public sales of pure-bred stock, which are assured of crowds of appreciative buyers and good prices. Complete plans have been made for a ring for public sales apart from the main live-stock amphitheater, so that sales may be held without interfering with the judging or other features of the exhibition. Public sales of prize winners and other choicely bred animals have come to be a very attractive feature of fat-stock shows and the leading State fairs, but no opportunity for selling stock to the highest bidder has ever been offered at a world's fair. The sales will be under the auspices of the breeders' associations interested, and within the period in which the breed will be on exhibition.

There is no doubt that the live-stock display at this exposition will surpass anything of the kind heretofore seen on earth. A quarter of a million dollars has been allotted for prizes in this department, and the space allowed comprises over thirty acres.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

THE incident of the two cattle shipped from New York to Argentina and found on arrival to have foot-and-mouth disease, affords no ground for special fear. At the Boston offices of the cattle bureau it is stated that the case has been investigated, and it was learned that the two pure-bred bulls were from Indiana, and were sent via New York by former Minister Bachanan to the President of Argentina.

The cattle, of course, had no possible chance to have become infected before shipment, but they had the misfortune to be sent aboard a ship that had brought a cargo of hides from Argentina, where the foot-and-mouth disease has long prevailed. Evidently the hides infected the ship, and also the two cattle taken for the return voyage. The incident illustrates the danger of importing such products as hide and wool from infested regions. It is not believed that the occurrence, annoying as it is, will affect the speedy removal of quarantine from New England ports.

Instructions abrogating a part or all of the present restrictions. Cattle dealers and exporters have been growing very impatient the past fortnight over the long delay, and the gradual loss of Boston's export trade. The situation has also helped to make milch cows scarce and high all through the Northeastern States. Many of the largest herds which have been destroyed have not been replaced, the owners preferring to wait for more favorable conditions.—[American Cultivator.]

Shall I be like grandma when I am old?
Shall I wear such a queer little bonnet—
No feathers, no posies, but just a plain fold,
With a little white edging upon it?
Shall I sit in the easy chair all the day long?
With a great ball of wool and a stocking?
Shall I think it quite dreadful for folks to do wrong
And dirt and disorder quite shocking?

Just wait till I tell you what grandma once said—
I hope you won't think me crazy—
It happened one day when they sent me to bed
For being ill-tempered and lazy.
She came and sat by me and patted my hand,
And told me, "There's no use in crying;
It's by stumbling, my pet that we learn how to stanz.
And we always grow better by trying."

"Was any one ever so wicked as I?"
I asked her between my sobbing.
Then grandma laughed, just too funny, Oh, my!
And her little curls went bobbing.
"Was any one ever so naughty as you?"
I'm sure that I know of one other."
"Who was it?" I asked, "Oh please tell me, do."
She whispered, "Your own grandmother."

Now, isn't it strange? But of course it is true,
I can tell you just one thing about it—
She'd not tell a story, whatever she'd do,
And we'd only be silly to doubt it.
But, of course, I feel certain that you never will tell,
For how perfectly dreadful 't would be,
To have people know, who all love her so well,
That grandma was ever like me!

"Mamma, what is a gentleman?"
It was in the year 1950 that these words were spoken. The kind and beautiful young mother drew to her heart the little girl with the patrician face, and replied:
"A gentleman, my dear, is one who has never done any work. It is a mark of vulgarity to work, and no gentleman would think of it."
The little girl sighed a sigh of relief.

"Then papa is a gentleman?" she said, half questioningly.

And her mother replied:

"Surely, my dear. Does he not belong to a trade union?"—[Life.

as the saying is, but it all talks and looks alike to us. Your money is just as good as your neighbor's and will buy just as good a Vehicle, Tool or implement from us, and we confidently assert that it will buy more here than anywhere else.

Come and see; it costs nothing to investigate.

Baker & Hamilton

130-136 North Los Angeles St.

Nothing else is so healthful and beneficial to the skin as California Cream of Lemon. Use it constantly. It is cleaner than soap and cleans better. It refreshes the skin and prompts the pores to proper action. A skin food and tonic combined. Put up in tubes only.

25c at Druggists or by Mail.
California Cream of Lemon Co.
 LOS ANGELES, CAL.

USE IT INSTEAD OF SOAP.

A great big "Ladies' Home Journal size" monthly magazine. Brim full of resources and romance, facts and figures, picnics and stories of California and the Golden West—a monthly message from the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers; just the thing to send back home.

Complete, compact leather cases, with a place for all toilet articles needed when traveling, and so arranged as to take but little room in a suitcase and all others.

Munyon's Compound,
 25c size.....
 Paine's Celery
 Compound.....
 Pinkham's Vegetable
 Compound.....

Flood Buys Nevada Back.



The Development of the Great Southwest.

OUR MATERIAL GROWTH.

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN THE FIELD OF PRODUCTION.

Compiled for The Times.

[The Times will be pleased to receive and publish in this department brief, plainly-written articles, giving trustworthy information regarding important developments in Southern California, and adjoining territory, such articles to be confined to actual work in operation, or about to begin, excluding rumors, and contemplated enterprises.]

Another Big Curing House.

AZUSA is to have another up-to-date lemon-curing house, to be erected by the Azusa Citrus Foothill Company. The Pomotronic says:

"The new building will be thoroughly modern and practical in every detail, and will be a structure of which we may well be proud. It will have a frontage of fifty feet, and a depth of 142—while a separate swothouse, 30x50 feet, will be slightly detached, though connected by a swinging gangway. The ends and sides of the structure will be open, save for a system of mesh wire screens, and the process of curing so successfully used by C. C. Teague of Lemonera, and known as the 'tent' process, will be used.

"The building will be so arranged that the fruit may be stacked in blocks of 500 boxes each, in two tiers, running down the length of the house—with a ten-foot passage or alley between, while cross alleys, two feet wide, will run across the house and separate each tent.

"The tents will be conveniently suspended from the ceiling on a system of pulleys, by the means of which each block of fruit will be covered, and the requisite amount of air supplied for the curing process by raising or lowering the tents.

"The curing-room will have a storage capacity of twenty carloads, besides a large packing-room. Underneath the entire building a basement or cellar will extend for the storage of box shooks and other supplies.

"In style the building will conform in a general way to the one already erected. In addition to the above a substantial and roomy house will be erected a little further east for the storage of fertilizers."

New Gasoline Engine.

A NOVEL gasoline engine that is proving of considerable interest to machinery people is in operation at the factory of the Brown-Winstanley Manufacturing Company, Nos. 616-620 North Main street. The design and construction of this engine are entirely new. Being circular in shape, and having rotating cylinders, fly wheels and cylinder-cooling apparatus are unnecessary. The engine is the invention of C. R. Twitchell, who has assigned his patent rights to the above-named company. As there is a large field in which lightweight engines of this character can be marketed, it is the intention of the company to begin manufacturing them on an extensive scale in the near future.

Apricot Pits.

SLOWLY but surely progress is made in the utilization of by-products of our orchards, which have hitherto been wasted. One of the latest movements in this line is the utilization of the apricot pit for commercial purposes, which was begun three years ago in the San José Valley. The following from an exchange should be of interest in this section, where such a large quantity of apricots is grown:

"Last year 1500 tons of kernels were extracted from the pits by one firm and shipped to Europe, to be made into oil, used in the manufacture of fine confectionery and soap. Seven dollars per ton was paid to growers last year for pits. That figure will probably be increased this year, on account of the increased demand for the kernels, and the scarcity of apricots.

"A San Francisco firm engaged in this business has just let a contract for the construction of a packing-house adapted for this business. It will buy all pits obtainable this year. A pit cracker has been patented by the firm which does the work rapidly. Even the shells are not wasted, but after the kernel is extracted they are sold for fuel. They make a quick, hot fire."

Another New Town.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY is to have another new town. The Philadelphia News says:

"The Olinda Crude Oil Company directors, of which are W. H. Bailey, H. W. Hellman, Carl Kurtz, James W. Riley, W. H. Perry and W. F. Botsford, have filed a petition with the Superior Court asking that their name be changed to the Olinda Land Company. They ask the change of name for the avowed purpose of starting a new town at the Olinda ranch, through which the proposed electric line to Riverside is expected to pass. They are all well-known men in financial circles, and if booming can produce a town, it is more than likely that Randolph will have a lusty rival in Olinda."

Stone and Lime.

TWO new industries are about to be started in the San Bernardino Valley. The Pomona Review says:

"Three and one-fourth miles southwest are splendid deposits of ballast rock and lime; they are located on the Dorsey ranch; the ballast rock forms one hill, the lime another, close by.

"As to the deposit of ballast rock, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has already made a splendid offer to

Mr. Dorsey on all freight rates. The city of Los Angeles in its turn, has this week completed negotiations by which Mr. Dorsey will be offered a stated sum per cubic yard for the material as it lies on the ground. The city, as circumstances now indicate, will guarantee buying and shipping from five to six cars daily, which will insure the activity and profit of the enterprise.

"The second industry, that of lime, is about to be put upon its feet by the incorporation of a company, to consist of some six or more strong and reliable business men. The incorporation is to take place next week, before which time the details of business management and also the officials will be fully determined upon. Inasmuch as these deposits are of a quality to meet a ready market, the enterprises are looked upon as being a distinct acquisition, and a ground for new faith in the splendid assets of this region."

Flowers for Perfumes.

FOR a quarter of a century or more there has been, from time to time, much talk about the manufacture of perfumes from flowers in California, but very little has been accomplished in this line. The Argonaut recently published the following, showing the importance of this industry in the South of France, where the climate is not unlike that of Southern California, except that they have rains during the summer months:

"William E. Curtis declares that 90 per cent. of the perfumery used in the world comes from what is known as the Department of the Sea Alps, in France, the strip of mountainous country which lies along the Mediterranean east of Marseilles. The soil, the climate, and the sloping hillsides facing the southern sun make this a most favorable location for the cultivation of flowers, and the annual harvest is about 6,000,000 pounds of roses, 5,000,000 pounds of orange blossoms, 3,000,000 pounds of carnations, 1,000,000 pounds of violets, 9,000,000 pounds of lilies, 600,000 pounds of tuberose, and other flowers in proportion. These flowers are mostly raised by peasants, who own small farms and do their own work. They sell their crop of flowers to the agents of Paris perfumery manufacturers, and trainloads are shipped to that city every night during the season, just as milk is shipped from the western farms to the creameries. When there is an abundant harvest the buyers will pay 6 cents a pound for rose leaves, 7 cents for orange blossoms, 25 cents for jasmynes, 50 cents for violets, and similar rates for other flowers. After the day's harvest is done, the flowers are dumped upon tables or benches, and the stems are clipped close, but the leaves that protect the blossom are allowed to remain, because otherwise they will wilt quickly, and freshness is desirable. Each leaf contains only a particle of oil, and it takes a great many particles to make an ounce. It requires 32,000 pounds of rose leaves, or 5,000,000 single blossoms, to make one pound of rose oil, and 40,000 pounds of violets, or 12,000,000 flowers, to make a pound of the oil; and one may judge of the enormous amount of flowers that are gathered annually for this purpose when it is known that the perfumers of Paris consume nearly a million pounds of the oil of flowers every year."

The Riverside Press recently published the following in regard to a rose for perfumes that will be tried in Southern California:

"When Fred M. Reed was traveling in Europe two or three years ago, he visited Grosse, in the south of France, the center of the manufacture of perfumes and essences from rose and orange blossoms. He was especially interested in the true perfumery plant, growing in the adjacent country, but was not allowed to take either cuttings or roots, as that variety of plant, as well as the secrets of manufacture, is guarded with jealous care. He secured some blossoms, which he preserved. After returning, he made inquiry of botanists as to the French perfumery rose in this country, but could learn of no plants. He then wrote to the botanical department at Washington. Mr. Galloway, then chief of the bureau of plant industry, replied that there was no sample of that variety in their collection, and so far as he knew, it had never been introduced into this country, as it was very hard to secure, but said he would make an effort to get a sample for him. Some weeks ago Mr. Reed received a letter—announcing that he had secured and was forwarding to Mr. Reed some of the perfumery roses—from Mr. Peters, who has in charge the matter of introducing new plants into this country for the Agricultural Department.

"The plants were received in good condition from their long journey. Mr. Reed gave samples to Prof. Zumbro and E. L. Koethen, and planted fifteen plants himself, all of which are growing nicely. But the variety has but one brief season of blooming—in May—so the interesting part will have to be waited for.

"The foliage is a dull pale green. Mr. Reed says the blossom is quite like that of the old-fashioned cabbage rose.

"Mr. Peters, now in California on business for his department, called on Mr. Reed Saturday, and was pleased to find the rose plants he had secured all living and in vigorous condition. He said they had made much better progress than those planted in the department garden at Washington. Mr. Peters is a very pleasant gentleman, enthusiastic in his special work, and doubtless is accomplishing what may prove of far-reaching benefit to California, as well as to other parts of the country in introducing the new varieties of plants. From here he goes to Imperial to study the conditions with reference to introducing the date palm for commercial purposes.

"However successful these first perfumery rose plants may prove, for various reasons it will probably be many years before the rose perfumery industry will become commercially valuable in this country, but when it does,

some day, Riverside will have the honor of having introduced the first plants."

Rare Miner.

THE back country of San Diego county contains rare minerals. The San Diego Union says:

"It seems that there is no end to the discoveries of Messrs. Salmons and Douglass in the San Diego lepidolite mine at Pala. When it was first discovered they found they had a great wealth of minerals, which lithia carbonates are secured, worth a ton of \$1.30 per pound. While the mine has been throwing out one side another, it has proved to be amply rich, worth pursuing as the lepidolite, which they had been working on, they have been working on the amethyst, which comes word that they have uncovered a mine which is worth several times as much as the lepidolite.

"The important products of lepidolite are potash, and about 200 pounds of the ore, from a ton of the ore, while there is even more to pay the cost of reducing the ore. There are other products of value which can be secured from the ore, and the phosphoric acid amounts near 45 per cent. The present owners of the mine consider the amethyst worth \$1000 per ton.

"In this latest find there is even greater value than either of the others, though the full value has not yet been worked out. The vein is about two feet wide, being in the oxidized zone, is a small stringer of the pure mineral, running through it. The stringers of lepidolite develop, would be worth about \$1000 per ton. Oxidized vein shows about 60 per cent. of lepidolite, which would be worth somewhere near \$500 per ton."

A Pocket Mine.

HERE is a description of a rich mine in Bernardino county. It is from the Bernardino Union:

"One-man mines are few and far between, often more imaginative than real. In the Wells, forty-odd miles west of Riverside, there is such a mine. It is a lepidolite mine, and Frank Riggs is the owner. He has preserved the greatest secret of the mine, and day knows just what Riggs has. For many years at his place have seen a shaft, and there is a drift fitted by a man who has been behind this door is a mystery. No one within can be judged from the periodical reports by the owner.

"The vein, or what is more probably the ore, yields silver that only lacks the necessary currency. It is worked only when there are other words, it is a veritable mine. Some idea of the richness of the ore can be gained from the fact that Riggs invariably makes \$1000 by express, paying \$135 a ton charge, the California Eastern Railroad was built, he was ore down to Daggett and ship it to the press. This was fully twelve years ago.

"Riggs and his wife live at the mine, and do all the work. Their shipments are of great care. After the ore has been sorted, broken and sorted. That which is shipped is pure silver, and will run over \$1000 a ton. Riggs and his wife lead a dual existence; the year they work their property, he is on the side by side with her husband. They have made a few shipments, they travel. The subject is no money to them. They are secure in the knowledge that their present comes from."

A Successful Cultivator.

MCLEOD'S cultivator is the brainchild of McLeod, a well-known citizen of Los Angeles. McLeod first invented and built his orchard and vineyard work, but it has been well adapted to any soil or growth. He also invented an improved reaper, and his cultivator. This is manufactured by F. Howard of the Britannia Machine Co., who have been shipping many of the cultivators, paying a royalty to Mr. McLeod. The position of the Royal Agricultural Society several years ago, the judges awarded a gold medal to this machine, which has also been shown at agricultural shows in England, and elsewhere.

New Kern Land Company.

A LARGE land company has been organized in Kern county, to develop all the water by pumping plants in the Woodford water is said to be near the surface. The company is installed capable of developing 100,000 feet of water. It consists of a No. 6 pump, and a twenty-five-horse-power engine, the Lambert make. The cost will be \$100,000.

From results obtained by such plants in Kern county and in other points north of Los Angeles, it is believed that irrigation from pumped water is an abundance of water close to the surface, superior to irrigation from canals, and do, water whenever needed, and the land owner.

Care of the

PRACTICAL HYGIENE.

By a Staff Writer.

There does not undertake to answer inquiries that are merely of personal interest, or to give general information in these columns. It is the policy of the Times to be in the hands of the day of publication. Correspondents should send their addresses, which will not be published, without the consent of the writer.

Living Fallacy.

SCARCELY ever is a patient of world-wide fame for a serious disease than criticized among members of the medical profession the method of treatment. To judge the method of treatment, and this is attributed to some members of the profession, Grant, and Garfield, and McKinley, the physicians.

A similar campaign of criticism appears in connection with the case of Pope, the members of the "regular school" of medicine, hygienists will certainly believe that the old man of the Vatican made his health, not with the aid of his medical attendants, but in spite of it. They insisted on a nourishment every two or three hours of a stimulating kind, in addition to various stimulating drugs, and this was the cause of his death. The Pope, who had always been a most temperate man. Then a dispute arose that the Pope had been suffering from diarrhoea, "apparently caused by the food he had taken, and to which he had been subjected." The hint was taken, and the Pope, which was followed by an epidemic of diarrhoea.

An old Italian, who lived in the fifteenth century, has left on record a statement of his own life in this connection. Louis C. Higgins, at middle age a physical wreck, determined to adopt a most temperate diet, limiting himself to twelve ounces of food, and a little wine. By this means he reached the age of 80 years, maintaining his vigor of mind to the last. In his memoirs he tells how he was saved by his anxious relatives to add to his daily bill of fare, with the result of a serious sickness. Here is what he says in the argument that he should take

the other hand, brought forward my reason; namely, that nature is satisfied with a simple diet had been found sufficient to prolong all these many years; and that, with a habit had long since become second nature, furthermore, that it was in his nature that, as my age increased and my strength diminished rather than increased, I should diminish rather than increase the food of my food. This was true; since the stomach were also growing weaker, and as my vigor became impaired, I could see no reason why I should increase

It is plainly stated in a standing order of this department that "No inquiries by mail," scarcely a day passes in which a stamped envelope for a reply, to be very obtuse—or very careless.

Do Move.

At a recent meeting of the American Medical Association an important step was taken. It was decided to throw down the bars which have been the so-called "regulars" to consult with physicians of other schools.

Not, of course, make the practice of medicine the methods of the homeopaths and other schools any more correct than this important action was taken, any declaration of the Presbyterian church, any safer in the Great Beyond, but that the medicine are getting a new lease of life. And now that the reputation of various faiths are beginning to get them combine for the purpose of making those disreputable pretenders who practice in the name of medicine, and bring disgrace upon the name.

Recipes for hygienic bread, gems, etc., furnished The Times by Mrs. M. J. DeWitt. Mrs. DeWitt writes that the "cold flour" may be substituted for graham flour. This flour is said to contain all the nutrients of grain, and makes excellent bread. It is made by compressed air, hence the name.

Mix unbolthead wheat meal with water to a stiff dough, knead thoroughly fifteen minutes, then divide into loaves, and bake in breadboard longer to be dusted with flour. For baking, the dough may be rolled into various forms to suit taste; it may be made in

Green and Fifth, unimproved; consideration named, \$7000.

Real Estate Notes.

M. J. Crandall has purchased of Mrs. M. E. Veasey, through M. Kallisher & Co., a lot 50x150 feet to an alley, on the east side of Arapahoe street, fifty feet south of Eleventh street, unimproved; consideration named, \$1300.

such beautiful business blocks, that it was confidently expected it would be the handsomest business thoroughfare in the world.

As soon as the London County Council got control of the land, it began to receive offers from American capitalists, who wanted to put up skyscrapers. They were willing to pay any reasonable rates, and abide by any reasonable conditions, and they had the

room and one of the filled with furniture, and as samples of the Men as well as of the pushed to get the particular window desired that the When they were to the front of the of the common endless race over

to bring the case under the complaint alleges that upon which the con- been formed to prevent the purchasing are manufactured California, and

that time the Owl had to purchase drugs of the, although it has ordered, and offered to pay cash

NEVADA



By a Staff Writer.

Fallacy-

Ingredients: Mix unbolted wheat meal with pure water to a stiff dough, knead thoroughly fifteen minutes. As the dough becomes spongy, and does not rise the breadboard longer to be dusted with flour to prevent sticking. For baking, the dough may be rolled into various forms to suit taste; it may be made into

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A RIVERSIDE correspondent writes to ask for the name of some reputable physician who is a specialist in men's diseases. The Times is unable to furnish such information, and would strongly advise the correspondent, for the sake of his health and pocketbook, to leave "specialists for men" severely alone, and to apply to an experienced, conscientious practitioner of any of the recognized schools of healing. No medical treatment will, however, do him any permanent good unless he pays attention to the laws of hygiene relating to diet, exercise, bathing, etc.

"THE Care and Feeding of Children" is the title of a book, now in its third edition, written by Dr. L. Emmett Holt of New York. It is dedicated to the young mothers of America, and is in the form of a catechism, for the use of mothers and children's nurses. There are some statements in the book that are open to criticism, or at least to question. For instance, where Dr. Holt says that the window "may usually be left open at night after the third month." Presumably up to that time the child should be expected to introduce himself to the world by breathing the foul air of a sleeping apartment, in which the windows are all closed. This is very

The book is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Price 75 cents.

THIS is contributed by W. Ankarstrand of Los Angeles. Doubtless by making use of such a process, and at the same time paying strict attention to diet in the latter months of pregnancy, avoiding entirely all bread and grain foods, with plenty of fruit and watery vegetables, and taking light exercise up to the last moment, an easy delivery may be assured:

"Massage is a most valuable means of preventing a variety of the most serious complications of pregnancy and parturition. A woman who is accustomed to active muscular employment during the period of gestation will not require the assistance of massage, but for those women who lead sedentary lives, or who are lacking in physical development, massage affords a most excellent measure of preparation for the parturient process. Both general and local massage are of value in these cases. General massage should consist of the ordinary procedures, with this exception, special care must be taken to avoid violent manipulation of the abdomen, and too vigorous percussion of the lower portion of the back, especially at the beginning of the treatment.

"The 'deep' procedure in massage should not be undertaken unless the masseuse (or masseur) has had special experience in these cases, and knows how to reach the colon without disturbing the gravid uterus. The chief aim of the manipulations should be to develop the muscles, and hence will principally consist in pulling movements and petissage of all the muscular structures of the abdominal wall. Lifting of the abdominal contents will also be found extremely useful in many cases, relieving the strain upon the back and aiding in the 'rising of the uterus,' which is likely to be delayed in women of feeble muscular development, resulting in many distressing pelvic symptoms."

A SAN DIEGO physician incloses some correspondence between a patient of his and a "medical company" of Detroit, which offers to send prescriptions free for the cure of sexual weakness. Of course, with the prescription comes a typewritten letter, offering to furnish the remedies for \$3, which "is not more than it would cost to have the prescriptions filled." In such cases as this, some preparation is always included in the prescription that cannot be obtained of any druggist, so that the dupe has to send money to the firm. It is an old "graft," and should be worn threadbare by this time. There is scarcely any limit to the variety of tricks adopted by these human buzzards, to secure the money of unfortunate invalids, whose credulity is certainly amazing.

It is also strange that the average health seeker, who thinks nothing of spending hundreds of dollars on patent medicines and quacks, will proceed to roar vigorously if he is asked a reasonable fee by a conscientious physician, who treats in accordance with the laws of nature.

MRS. C. A. sends the following communication to The Times from Upland, San Bernardino county:

"I have been advised to consult you in regard to my husband's health. Our home is in Michigan. In December my husband was taken sick, and after having him examined by several doctors, our family doctor advised us to go to Oklahoma. They said that he had chronic bronchitis, and that his lungs were not affected then, but that unless he went to a drier climate they probably would become affected. Every day he would have a chill, and then a fever, and after that passed he would sweat until his clothing would become wet. We felt

Riverside will have the satisfaction of
the first plants."

rich country of San Diego county shows minerals. The San Diego Union says: "It is now known that there is no end to the wealth of the salmons and Douglass are to take out the mine at Pala. When it was first discovered that they had a great wealth of lepidolite and that carbonates are secured, worth in the Pala \$1.30 per pound. While mining the lepidolite has been throwing to one side another ore which is the amblygonite, worth possibly twice as much as the lepidolite, which they had been saving. They have been working on the amblygonite, and now find that they have uncovered a vein of worth several times as much as the lepidolite. The important products of lepidolite are bismuth and about 250 pounds of the lithia are obtained from the ore, while there is enough of the bismuth to pay the cost of reducing the ore. Besides the bismuth, the products of value which can be made from the amblygonite are the lithia and the phosphoric acid. The products of the amblygonite are lithia worth \$100 per ton, and the phosphoric acid amounts to \$100 per ton. The present owners of the mine, the amblygonite worth \$600 per ton. The latest find there is even greater value than the others, though the full value of the ore has not been worked out. The vein of the ore is about 10 feet wide, being in the oxidized form. The stringers of the pure bismuth in its ore are about 10 feet through it. The stringers of bismuth are worth about \$3000 per ton, and the vein shows about 60 per cent. of bismuth worth somewhere near 60 per cent. of the ore."

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nor.

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work. Their shipments are sorted. That which is shipped and will run over \$4000 to the and his wife lead a dual existence they work their property, Mrs. with her husband. Then, all shipments, they travel. To pay money to them. They can enjoy the knowledge that there is money from."

Cultivator.

The cultivator is the invention of a well-known citizen of Lancaster, first invented and built this year for vineyard work, but it has been found to be adapted to any soil or growth. It is fitted with an improved seeder, which is a great improvement for the farmer. This is manufactured in Lancashire, and is one of the many articles of the Britannica Iron Works. It has been shipping many of the articles, paying a royalty to Mr. McLeod, of the Royal Agricultural Society. It was, some time ago, the judges awarded a prize for the machine, which has also received a medal at the international shows in England, after

Land Company.

The land company has been organized in Kern county, to develop alfalfa and other plants in the Weed Patch and to be near the surface. A well is being drilled and is capable of developing 1000 feet. It consists of a No. 6 K. & N. twenty-five-horse-power engine to make. The cost will be

ruits obtained by such plants
in other points north of the
irrigation from pumping plant
distance of water close to the
irrigation from canals, for
whenever needed, and wholly
owned.

that time the Owl has
to purchase drugs of these
although it has ordered
and offered to pay cash.

the County until the commissioning of the Dominican States on Tuesday afternoon, for a stay of sentence was granted by Judge Conlan today. It is the intention of Seibach's counsel to have him examined by the Lunacy Commissioners on Monday morning and sent to an asylum.

at San Rafael, the one at Petaluma and the one at Santa Rosa. The ones that started from Tiburon are the two companies at Oakland, the one in Alameda, the one in Livermore and the one in San José.

Flood Buys Nevada Back.


Toilet Cases

Complete, compact leather cases, with a place for all toilet articles needed when traveling, and so arranged as to take but little room in a grip; all sizes and all styles; good substantial cases that

Munsey's Compound	20c
Paine's Celery Compound	75c
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound	75c

been formed to prevent the purchasing are manufactured

NEWMARKS HAWAIIAN BLEND



The cup that holds "Hawaiian Blend" is the cup that satisfies everyone. A distinctive, rich, aromatic flavor to Hawaiian Blend that makes it the coffee that pleases the rich man as well as the poor man.

In one pound packages that keep in all the goodness.

IMPORTED, ROASTED
AND PACKED BY

Newmark Bros.



Bishop's Tomato Catsup

When you want a Catsup made from finest tomatoes, by people who thoroughly understand catsup making, tell your grocer to send you

Made from ripe, unfermented California tomatoes, and has just the right flavor. If you have never eaten catsup made from California tomatoes you do not know how good it is. Try it because you'll like it.

BISHOP & COMPANY

Manufacturers of the largest variety of food products made by any one firm in the United States.

Beautiful Hair, A Delicate Complexion—

Puritas Distilled Water means these blessings to every woman who uses it faithfully for the shampoo and toilet.

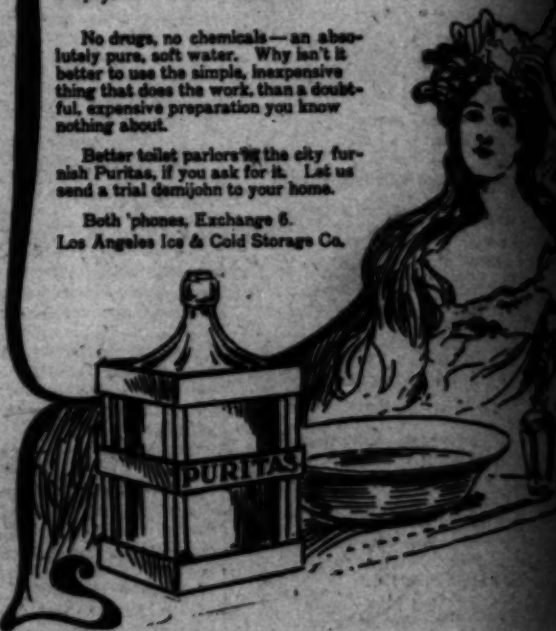
Every woman can afford to use Puritas—5 gallons cost but 30c.

No woman can afford to be without it—when the city water, hard and alkaline, is sure to work such havoc with those essentials to beauty, the skin and hair.

No drugs, no chemicals—an absolutely pure, soft water. Why isn't it better to use the simple, inexpensive thing that does the work, than a doubtful, expensive preparation you know nothing about.

Better toilet parlors in the city furnish Puritas, if you ask for it. Let us send a trial demijohn to your home.

Both 'phones, Exchange 6.
Los Angeles Ice & Cold Storage Co.



Princess Soda

Don't judge Princess Soda Crackers by soda crackers you have eaten. Soda crackers may be tough, heavy, unpalatable but they're just the opposite of Princess Sodas. Bishop's Princess Sodas are as light and crisp and as the minute they are taken from the box. They are delightful for summer and as perfect as a soda cracker. Princess Sodas at all grocers in 10 cent boxes.

Bishop & Company

Manufacturers of the largest variety of food products made by any one firm in the United States.

RE SEES HIS FINISH.

Directors Name a New
Quentin Warden.

Tompkins Will Take
Office on September 1.

Art Insley Wounded and
Freelance Laura
Wood Wanted.

ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The Board of Prison Directors, at an meeting today unanimously elected John W. Tompkins, ex-city clerk of the State, as warden of the State Prison. He will be sworn in at a meeting of the board at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Warden Martin Aguirre on Monday morning.

Meeting of the board of directors, chairman, Wilkins, were present. Shortly after 10 o'clock Tompkins, by Tompkins appeared later, and was immediately sworn in in the presence of the directors.

Insley worsted. "ROUGH HOUSE." (Or.) July 18.—(Exclusive.) Robert Insley, the actor, late with the Ralph, was shot last night at the House saloon on MacAdam street three ugly wounds and today is lying in the hospital, charged by the proprietor with threatening to commit

some mystery connected with Insley claiming he was all, but was hit over the head with a bottle. Dr. Strowman made the wounds, doctors made by bullets from a .38 Smith & Wesson. He was shot by whom, Insley has hitherto refused to say.

COMPANY SUES
TO BREAK A BOYCOTT.

NAVY DAMAGES FROM
BOYCOTT ASSOCIATION.

It is Victim of Boycott
Pays it Out of Business
Selling it from Purchasing

WIRE TO THE TIMES.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—(Exclusive.) The Owl Drug Company, one of a proposed boycott to determine the legal action. An action was filed today by this company against sixty-five wholesale druggists of San Francisco, claiming damages from each of the druggists for the loss of the business of the plaintiff out of the boycott, and preventing the company from purchasing

defendants includes the practically every wholesale druggist doing business in the city. The claim is made that the druggists have formed a conspiracy to fix the retail price of articles and drugs, and to prevent the plaintiff from purchasing

plaint sets forth in detail the combination, and the which it is sought to fix the price of the goods. The complaint alleges that San Francisco Association of the wholesalers that they refuse to sell to the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff has to purchase drugs of these wholesalers, although it has ordered, and offered to pay cash

bring the case under the complaint alleges that the complaint is based upon which the company has formed to prevent the purchase of drugs of these wholesalers, and are brought by the

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BO (BY SAN J the disa Boring c by the fi hole thre in his h hillside t

GU (BY TUOLU ays, milk Boulebyv John La thigh wh eight feet fold Mac pump. A was orde a shogun emptied l effect. T tally wou Boston p

THIV (SAN FR embasem to be con Pennsylvania ness man today in the Co 190. He f

Seco (SAN FR C. Fouts of this city residence. the second years.

M. FRESKO Commerce member, mercial or State, Los agent will The cham ern Pacific building in architect

Any (SAN FR tion by the Selbach, th tenced to the Count Dominican noon, for granted by the intent have him Commission sent to any

NEVADA business of

Our Semi-Annual Clearance Sale.

**Mullen & Bluett
Clothing Co.,
First and Spring.**

Cleaver's Laundry Co. Tel. M. 1350
814 S. Main

L. A. HAY STORAGE CO., 335 Central Ave., Phone M. 1596

DICTATORS OF DRUG PRICES

The Owl Drug Co.

320 SOUTH SPRING ST.

We have just received a fine importation of Mondraka Sponges, the softest, finest, toughest, most durable sponge that money will buy. If you want an extra fine bath sponge get one of these. Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Get "The Owl" Prices Before Buying

Don't pay more for an article than we charge—don't pay double our prices for prescriptions—find out what they cost, then come and see how much "The Owl" can save you. Telephone your orders and we'll send the goods out by special messenger at once. Either phone Main 869.

Cut Rates on Patent Medicines.

We are never just out. Compare these prices with what you have to pay in any town in the United States outside of Los Angeles, and then thank "The Owl" for the saving.

Marylen's Remedies, 25c size.....	20c	Syrup of Figs.....	35c	Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, medium.....	40c
Palme's Colary Compound.....	75c	Swift's Specific; large, \$1.00, small.....	75c	Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, large.....	85c
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.....	75c	Thialon, "Owl" price, only.....	85c	Ayer's Sarsaparilla.....	85c
Williams' Pink Pills.....	40c	Thomas' Electric Oil; small, 25c; large.....	40c	Ayer's Hair Vigor.....	75c
Pierce's Favorite Prescription.....	70c	Vin Mariani, "Owl" price.....	\$1.25	Coke's Dandruff Cure.....	75c
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.....	70c	Brown Seltzer, 1 1/2 size.....	75c	Cascarets; small, 25c; large.....	40c
Peruna, the best spring tonic.....	70c	Malted Milk, \$1.00 size.....	80c	Seven Sisters' Hair Grower.....	85c
Swamp Root; large, 75c; small.....	40c	Malted Milk, 50c size.....	40c	Sassaparilla, "Owl" price.....	20c
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets; 50c size.....	40c	Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, small.....	20c	Honeydew Water, only.....	25c

<p>We have the Southern California depot for Dr. Charles' Flesh Food, per box, 85c.</p>	<p>Valdier's Violet Ammonia A preparation expressly for toilet and bath. Very refreshing to the skin and destroys all perspiration odors. Put up by a New York perfumer. A large bottle 25c.</p>	<p>Reeves' Almond Cream Take a bottle of Reeves' Almond Cream with you to beach or mountain. A remedy for pimples, sunburn, chafing, insect bites, and all skin eruptions. A skin beautifier, prepared by Madam Reeves of New York. 25c</p>	<p>Murine is a most effective remedy for sore and weak eyes, Relieves inflammation. 45c.</p>
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Freight paid on cash orders amounting to \$5.00 or more to railway points within 100 miles of Los Angeles.

Kent's Flea Driver

A most effective preparation for driving away fleas. Will cure the bites and is very pleasant to use. You can try hundreds of preparations for the annoying flea, but you will find none so effective as good results as Kent's Flea Driver. For bottle

25c

Tuff-on-Ants

You can rid the house of ants in short order with Tuff-on-Ants, the only preparation ever known that is sure to kill. No matter whether the ants are few or many, or where they are, this preparation will be most effective.

"Owl" price
25c

**Leahey's
Shaving Lotion**

For the shaver: the most delightful of all preparations to use after shaving. Allays all skin irritations, and is an antiseptic — a preventative and cure for eruptions and contagious diseases of the face. No other preparation possesses the virtues of Leahey's Shaving Lotion.

—

Arnold, wife of a grocery employe, was terribly burned at her kitchen in the Odd Fellows' Building this forenoon by the explosion of a gasoline stove. She will probably die. King's hands were burned and his mustache and eyebrows

AN ideal summer resort. Hunting and fishing; beautiful canyon rides; saddle horses furnished. Service unexcelled. Rates reasonable. Vista Grande, Monrovia.

...bustling and overcomes foul
odor. A dollar's worth of
comfort in every box. Me.

Munyon's Remedies,
75c size.....

Paine's Celery
Compound.....

Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound.....

Williams' Pink
Pills.....

Diogen's Eucalypta

Peruna, the best
spring tonic.....
Swamp Root;
large, 75c; small
Stuart's Dyspepsia
Tablets; 50c size

Freight paid on orders amounting \$5.00 or more to way points within miles of Los Angeles

... 20c	Syrup of Figs.....
... 75c	Swift's Specific large, \$1.50.
... 75c	Thialion. "Ow price, only..."
... 40c	Thomas' Elect small, 20c; la
...	Via, Maryland

70c	Malted Milk, \$1.00 size....
40c	Malted Milk, 50c size.....
40c	Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, small

and bath. Very refreshing to the skin and destroys all perspiration odors. Put up by a New York perfumer. A large bottle

25c

.....	35c	Ayer's Ch
Small.....	75c	Pectoral,
.....	85c	Ayer's Ch
Oil;	40c	Pectoral,
.....		Ayer's
		Sarsaparil
		Ayer's
		Hair Vigor

80c	Seven Sins
40c	Hair Growth
20c	Sesadent, "Owl" pr
	Hunyadi only.....

Reeves'

M

Cream with you to beach or mountain. A remedy for pimples, sunburn, chafing, insect bites, and all skin eruptions. A skin beautifier, prepared by Madam Reeves of New York.

25c

erry	40c
edium	85c
erry	85c
arge	75c

.....	85c
.....	20c
water,	25c
.....	

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re amounting to
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points within 100

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25c

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WASH. AND STREET 15 CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

**GRAPPLING
PROBLEM.**

— — —

*New Plan for Cure
of Money Ills.*

*Expedient Whereby it is Thought
Elastic Currency Will
Be Provided.*

*Emergency Asset Currency to Be
Subject to Five Per Cent.
Tax of Government.*

*Bogus Naturalization Papers
Interstate Drill—Cable Com-
pany's Scheme.*

WASHINGTON, July 18.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Recent conferences with the President at Onizy Bay have brought forward a most interesting phase of the problem of being pitted against the Aldrich banks depository bill in the next Congress. Treasury officials and others have for some time believed the great trouble with Wall street's finances and with most ideas advanced for assistance is that they involve the volume of money in circulation. To increase permanently, would only furnish just so much broad basis for speculative purposes there.

The Federal government does not, of course, believe its highest services should be to assist Wall street's speculators in every pinch in which they

Secretary Shaw and others who have studied financial conditions from the government viewpoint, that more emergency should be provided for emergencies as in time crop transportation and in other similar crises. The plan for federal regulation now proposed is understood, the Secretary of the President and Secretary Shaw, however, is likely to be formulated in a bill for the consideration of either the extra session of Congress, to begin November 3, or the next regular session.

It is proposed that national banks be authorized to issue additional amount of paper, representing 5 per cent of their capital stock, as emergency, however, to be subject to a per cent government tax.

When there is a scarcity of money for current business, this additional bank credit is needed, and when on the other hand rates for money are high, a decrease in demand for current business, the banks could recall their loans and thus avoid paying the government tax longer.

This plan, it is pointed out, would be made use of this additional money for purely speculative purposes, and it would furnish a method for elastic currency when the needs of the country demanded. With money on call from 7 to 20 per cent., which it has been in Wall street, the banks could realize the new advantage by issuing the additional currency for which only the government tax of 1 per cent would have to be paid.

Senator Lodge has said, after a talk

with the President, that the President is anxious for suitable legislation which would provide for more elastic currency. The plan here proposed would furnish elastic currency for emergencies and so far as it has been considered here it is believed to solve the question.

Secretary Shaw, who has been with the President in Oyster Bay discussing financial legislation, said today he hardly believed there would be any emergency legislation enacted in the extra session of this fall. He hoped, however, that there may be an emergency reached on some plan in the next regular session.

It is understood Senator Aldrich and other members of the Senate committee have been engaged in drafting a currency bill along lines of the Aldrich-Reckefeller plan.

House will not accept, will veto the President soon, and it is likely the new plan - will be submitted to them then with the request that they formulate into a bill.

Secretary Shaw persists in his opposition to the Fowler House bill, and its principal tenet, that of asset currency. He said today in his opinion that the plan would have to be disregarded. It would be impossible to reach an agreement upon it between the two branches of Congress. Secretary Shaw admitted that he and the President had talked over the question of financial legislation.

"That is a question, however, which I am not at liberty to talk about just now," he said.

HOLDING UP COLUMBIA.
SCHEME OF CABLE COMPANY.
(BY DIRECT VIEWS TO THE TIMES.)
WASHINGTON, July 13.—(Exclusive Dispatch.)—Communication between the United States and Colombia has been entirely cut off and the State Department has now no means of hearing from or communicating with Minister Despuie at Bogota, regarding the cable strike, except through the tedious process of the mails.
The following notice has been issued by the Central and South American Cable Company to the Western Union Telegraph Company: "After July 13, telegraph communication with Buena Vista and inland Colombia beyond, will be interrupted until further notice. Steamers leave Panama for San Ventura fortnightly after July 14."

Back of this announcement there is an interesting story of an attempt to "hold up" the Colombian government to compel the granting of a monopoly which would be very embarrassing to the United States when work on Pan-

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your "wants" to H

[illegible]

THE TIMES "ANSWERS BY EXPERTS" SERIES.

The Stock Exchange System.

EXPLAINED IN EVERY SALE.

BY J. H. MUMM & CO.,
111 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

On Broad street some morning at the hands of Trinity clock at 10 o'clock, and suddenly there was a year of many voices, when a candidate for nomination, at an exchange, is in the sound of business on the stock exchange.

MARKET OPENING.

The market is excited, the uproar of the stock exchange is heard from the floor to the top of the building. The market is excited, the uproar of the stock exchange is heard from the floor to the top of the building. The market is excited, the uproar of the stock exchange is heard from the floor to the top of the building.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE SYSTEM.

The stock exchange machinery follows the transactions outside of the board room. It provides for an exchange of written agreements between buyers and sellers within an hour after the close of the exchange. These exchanges are called "comparisons," but they amount to written contracts. If the transaction is to be "cleared," there is an exchange of "clearing tickets," which amounts to the same thing. The broker who has sold in the regular way has now until 2:15 p. m. on the following day in which to deliver the stock. The broker who buys must then receive the full value thereof as measured by the selling price. The various steps thus far taken are: 1. An oral agreement to sell in the board room. 2. A written comparison or contract outside the exchange. 3. An actual delivery of the securities sold within a specified hour on the day following. 4. A payment in full on delivery.

THE NEW BUILDING.

In April of this year the exchange moved into its new building, erected on the site of its former building, but enlarged by the purchase of adjoining property. The land and structure represent a value of \$2,000,000. It is one of the finest buildings in the city, and is a masterpiece of architecture. The building is a masterpiece of architecture, and is a masterpiece of architecture. The building is a masterpiece of architecture, and is a masterpiece of architecture.

LISTED AND UNLISTED STOCKS.

In nothing is the exchange more careful than in the admission or listing of securities. There can be no dealings on the floor of the exchange in securities that have not been accepted by the governing committee. The committee will admit the securities if it is satisfied that the corporation issuing them shall furnish the exchange with a detailed statement of its financial condition and other information by which an idea of the legality and value of the securities may be obtained. Moreover, it calls for full annual reports. The requirements of the exchange are really very rigid, although a contrary opinion has sometimes been expressed. The exchange has, indeed, an unlisted department, that is to say it admits to dealings on the floor certain securities, mostly those of industrial companies, which are not subject to the requirements of listed stocks and bonds. But "unlisted securities" labor under some important disadvantages in the street. For instance, the banks will not loan upon them as freely as upon listed securities, and when they do accept them they charge higher rates of interest. The large majority of the stocks and bonds traded in are of the listed class. The exchange does not devalue the value of any security traded in on its floor, but it does endeavor to protect the public as far as possible from investments in worthless or fraudulent securities. It affords no small degree of publicity.

THE MEMBERSHIP.

Now, for some account of its membership, organization and building. It is composed of 1100 members, only about half of whom act directly as agents or brokers for investors and speculators. There are many large capitalists who have joined the exchange but never enter it. They get the advantage, as members, of having their orders executed at market rates, but the rate of commission charged outsiders. Still it must not be supposed that all the great men of Wall street are members of the stock exchange. J. P. Morgan, Jacob H. Schiff and James Speyer, the three largest private bankers, are not members. James H. Keane, a most noted speculator, is not a member.

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G. H. MUMM & Co.'s

Extra Dry.

Importations for six months ending June 30,

71,170 CASES.

Being greater, by far, than the importations for any previous six months.

The Extra Dry of the superb 1898 Vintage now arriving is conceded to be the choicest Champagne produced this decade.

John D. Rockefeller, George J. Gould and E. H. Harriman are members. The membership is composed of commission brokers—that is, men who act as agents for the public in the buying and selling of stocks; "two-dollar brokers"—that is, members who do business for other members at 12 per cent. and "room traders," who buy and sell for their own account alone. The membership has been for many years limited to 1100, and the number is always full. Some one must die or retire in order that a new member may be elected. Stock exchange "seats," therefore, are very valuable. The word "seat" is commonly applied to a membership, although in fact there are few seats in the board room. The term is an inheritance from old days when brokers did common things like members of the legislature. When a member retires or dies his seat is sold for the benefit of himself or family. The prices of seats vary in different years. In the full times of 1898 they sold as low as \$15,000. Early this year there were sales as high as \$35,000. At that rate the 1100 memberships had an aggregate value of \$38,500,000. Recently the price declined to \$20,000.

MEMBERS' COMMISSIONS.

The members are restricted to certain specified rates of commission. The regular charge for non-members is one-eighth of 1 per cent. which amounts to \$12.50 for 100 shares. Members may execute orders for other members who do not give up their seats, but principals at one-third-second of 1 per cent. and for those giving up the names of their principals at one-fifth of 1 per cent. The exchange is unincorporated, but finds no difficulty in transacting its business under such conditions. It is governed by a president and governing committee, elected by the members, but exercising almost absolute powers like the directors of a corporation. This form of government has existed since 1863, and has worked admirably to the satisfaction of all members.

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wealth of securities that the aggregate might extinguish the government debt and build the Panama Canal and the proposed Pan-American Railway.

A Strange Hermit.

Rescued from starvation and exposure, a graduate of Harvard College died last Tuesday in the Gesse County Almshouse at Bethany, N. Y. He was James C. Hall, and for forty years he bore the name of the Alexander the Hermit. No one ever knew what drove him from the society of his kind to drag out his solitary existence in a farmhouse as far from human habitation as he could find. Some say it was a love affair; others hint at a mania produced by excessive study along esoteric lines. Whatever it was, the hermit of Alexander insisted on living absolutely alone for forty years. His farm, 150 acres in extent, ran to weeds and brush; his barn and his sheds rotted and wasted away; his house, every room but the kitchen closed, rotted and decayed into decay. Many of them dealt with philosophic subjects, and some were of a historical nature, and those of ancient date must possess considerable value in the eyes of the bibliophile. Besides these the furniture of the rickety old house is a bygone fashion of mahogany, quaintly carved and formed. James C. Hall inherited his farm lands from his father, a wealthy farmer. The son received an excellent education, having been graduated from Harvard, as has been said, back in the late '50s or early '60s, the exact date not being known here. He went into retirement from the world about 1860, and from that time had lived absolutely alone.

Fond of Milk.

Bishop Coleman of Delaware takes a long walking trip every summer. Usually he goes alone, but on one occasion several gentlemen accompanied him. The party toured the White Mountains. On an August afternoon they stopped, very warm and thirsty, at a farmhouse and bought several quarts of milk. Even now, though, they were unsatisfied, as the farmer's wife fetched from the spring house no less than three gallons of milk in a pail. Setting this before them, she said: "One would think, gentlemen, that you had never been weaned." [Detroit News-Tribune.]

WHISKY KILLS A MAN'S HUMILITY.

Drink-Sodden Son Beats His Aged Mother A Drunkard's Dreadful Deed

George J. Crane, who brutally beat his aged mother at her home on Germania Place while he was under the influence of liquor, was found guilty by a jury before Judge Lawler yesterday, of assault with intent to do great bodily harm. Crane not only beat his mother, who is 70 years of age, but left her, weak and bleeding from his blows, to continue the debauch which led to the assault. She was found the next day, nearly unconscious, by neighbors, who reported the matter to the police. It developed that young Crane was in the habit of drinking himself with liquor, amusing himself by beating his mother, and then when his money was gone, of sobering up at the home of a friend. During his preliminary examination his mother pleaded for his release, and was so willing under the influence of drink that she was sufficiently strong to warrant his being held and convicted. He waived time and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years in San Quentin. "Chronicle," San Francisco.

WHISKY KILLS A MAN'S HUMILITY.

When all was over the shame-stricken son stood in the jail corridor, trying to make his nervous fingers roll a cigarette, but the tobacco fell to the floor. His face hardened as he saw the evident despotic position he occupied in the view of those about him. "Yes, WHISKY was the cause," the prisoner admitted. Earth holds many problems; but this unnatural one is an example of the most difficult as well as the most dreadfully pathetic. His old and feeble mother pleaded piteously for his liberty. "He was such a good son when he was sober," she sobbed. "It was only while he was under the influence of drink that he has acted so." Craved by Alcohol-men do fearful things of which they would be quite incapable if sober and in their right minds. They bitterly realize the curse under which they are struggling and while willing to stop, are loath to admit that Alcohol is stronger than their will already broken by the ravages of the disease of Alcoholism. THE THOUSANDS OF DRINKING MEN who have taken our treatment for Alcoholism are living witnesses to the efficacy, safety and permanency of our cure. Our institute has been endorsed by distinguished people all over the State, including Judges, Lawyers, Editors, the Police Department, Business men and Public Officials. For general information in reference to the business write or apply to the executive offices:

Three Day Liquor Cure Institute, Inc.

OFFICE OPEN SUNDAYS
445 1/2 South Spring Street, Los Angeles.

San Francisco Institute, Suite 201 Starr-King Building, 151 Geary Street, San Francisco. Telephone Private Exchange 114.

DUBOIS & DAVIDSON
513 SOUTH BROADWAY
WE GIVE CREDIT

WHAT more liberal credit than this could you have—one dollar down and a dollar a week for the balance. Who couldn't pay for the furniture they want on these easy terms? For all this liberal credit we charge no interest, we make no higher prices than if you paid cash—and all dependable furniture. Furnish up your home—pay for it as you can.

This \$25.00 Folding Bed \$1.00

down and the balance in twenty-four weekly payments of \$1.00 each. This is a large, well-built bed of hardwood; fine beveled French plate mirror in top; bed is fitted with splendid cable wire springs; artistically carved. Would be an ornament in any room.

Fine Mattings Floor Coverings

We carry a very complete stock of mattings in all grades. We make a specialty of beautiful and desirable patterns and qualities that are long wearing. Our prices are very low and you're sure to find exactly what you want in our big stock.

Our stock of Carpets, Rugs and all floor coverings is as complete as you will find in any store. We quote absurdly low prices, and can show you the very handsomest patterns and colorings. If you've only one room to cover or a whole floor—come here for the covering.

Attractive furniture at inexpensive prices. We can furnish the beach cottage much more attractively at a small price than anyone else can. We have all the furniture needed and many pieces especially adapted for this purpose.

Beach Cottage Furniture.

Substantial Woven Wire Cots with upright head and foot folding under. Easy to set up anywhere when extra beds are needed. We quote \$2.50 as a special price. Cot is worth more.

These couches are good size, comfortable and well made; have plenty of good springs and can be used for a bed, or with a pretty cover thrown over them, for a couch. \$3.25 is a very low price.

Only \$5

PIT GUARANTEED

\$2.50 ON RED RUBBER.

ADHESIVE \$4.50 up

No Boys or Students

Both Phones Main 419.

Sold Wherever Drinks Are Sold

YGLESIAS INSTITUTE

Consultation Free.

Office Hours: 8 to 12, 2 to 6.

It is known to the public and suffering humanity that the Yglesias Helminthological Institute is the only institute in Los Angeles where the genuine medicine of the late Dr. Manuel Yglesias is sold and administered.

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[illegible]

ECO WEEK...

RELEASER CLEANUP SALE

How the Public View Saturday Half Holidays.

Civic societies and church organizations have for a long time sought to have the large stores of Los Angeles close Saturday afternoons and evenings during the hot period of summer that the employees might have some recreation before the Sabbath. Our action as being the leader among department stores has been warmly commended by the ministry. A number of other good stores too in the city have been pleased to join in this humane movement for the benefit of working people; and those who can and will not among the larger stores do the same, will come in for their share of public commendation. As a fact, the public showed their appreciation of our first Saturday afternoon closing by generous trading last Saturday morning; and on last Monday we did a far greater business than we would under ordinary conditions. Aside from groceries and living necessities the public do not absolutely have to buy merchandise Saturday afternoon and evening.

\$30 Wilton Velvet Rug at \$22.50.

A fine 9x12 ft. Wilton velvet rug—12 different patterns and colorings to select from and suitable for any room and will outwear any two ordinary \$28.00 rugs. The regular price has been \$30.00. Cleanup Sale price..... [FOURTH FLOOR].....

\$22.50

Dress Fabrics

used for as many wash goods as mountains, where they have sold for in the past. Pique—500 yards only, light blue, cadet blue, pink and white, sold all season at 50c. Cleanup Sale price, per yard.....

Goods—about 400 pieces of plain colored dimities, and among the most popular of wash goods and have sold at 15c. Cleanup Sale price, per yard.....

Shirting—one of the most popular of the season, a good quality, in blue, green and red; regular price, per yard..... Cleanup Sale price, per yard.....

of 35c Wash Goods—about 100 pieces of good mouline, fancy Swiss and good colorings and the regular price, per yard..... Cleanup Sale price, per yard.....

Cloth—Cream grounds, with checks and dots; it is a soft, pretty and cool; sold regularly at 75c. Cleanup Sale price, per yard.....

er—A popular wash material, in dark blue, medium blue and white, and nice for children's wear. Cleanup Sale price, per yard.....

Cleanup Sale Dress Goods and Silks.

of common knowledge to Los Angeles women that we have the largest and best assortment of goods and silks to be found in Southern California, and as we do no credit business, our prices are from 10 to 25 per cent. below stores that do. As the new fall and winter goods begin to arrive and also we take inventory the first of the month, we have made exceptional prices to close out many lines during this Half Yearly Clearance Sale.

- Black Canvas and Etamine Granite Cloth—20 pieces in the two lines; both are 60 inches wide and have sold at \$1.50; the canvas is a coarse rough weave, lustrous finish, the granite an etamine weave in pebble effect; both are pure dye and are of heavy mohair wool yarn; Cleanup Sale price choice per yard..... **\$1.00**
- 27-inch Black China Silk—taffeta finish, deep Lyons' dye, light weight, pure silk, suitable for waists, shirtwaist suits, drop skirts and dresses; sold to now at \$1.00; Cleanup Sale price per yard..... **50c**
- Black Peau de Soie Silks—15 pieces of this popular silk for coats, waists and skirts; satin finish face and gros grain back, a fine, firm weave, pure silk, 30 inches wide and sold to now at \$1.00. Cleanup Sale price, per yard..... **75c**
- Imported Silk Crepe de Chine—at least 50 pieces of this soft draping silk for evening and street gowns; colors are pink, light blue, navy, turquoise, lavender, old rose, pearl, gray, tan, and others, also cream, ivory, white and black; they are 38 inches wide, pure silk; Cleanup Sale price per yard..... **\$1.00**
- Black Taffeta Silk—very heavy taffeta, crisp quality, high lustrous, Swiss finish, pure dye and pure silk, 37 inches wide and a quality which we can recommend for satisfactory wear; sold to now at \$1.25. Cleanup Sale price, per yard..... **\$1.00**
- Natural Unfinished Pongees—suitable for coats, shirtwaist suits, traveling gowns and waists; widths 36 to 38 inches, some of them lustrous light pongee color, others natural; they are pure silk and will launder perfectly; good value at \$1.25. Priced for our Cleanup Sale at, per yard..... **\$1.00**

This Store Closes 1 O'clock Saturday Until Sept. 1.

The Hamburger Store
SAFEST PLACE TO TRADE
Mapping & Franklin, L.A.

Cameras and Photographic Supplies

For the convenience of our patrons we have moved our entire camera and photographic supply department to the main floor, where we will carry the largest and best assortment of kodaks, cameras, films, developing machines, papers, albums and other sundries, but always at lowest prices. An expert salesman is at hand to give our patrons any instruction and assistance possible.



- \$4.00 Prime Box Film Camera—3 1/2 x 4 1/2 size picture, has automatic lens and automatic shutter, in the quickest, loading film camera on the market, loads and unloads in daylight, price..... **\$3.60**
- \$5.00 "Ideal" Hand Camera—4 x 5 size picture, universal lens, shutter is always set, has two view finders for horizontal and vertical pictures. Complete with one plate holder and instruction book..... **\$3.98**
- Primo Kodak—Takes picture 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 in. capacity for exposures without reloading, is fitted with automatic lens, shutter, socket for tripod, screw and rotary shutter; without a doubt the most handy and efficient camera ever offered at this price..... **\$5.00**
- \$9.00 Pocket POCO Camera—Takes picture 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches, rapid rectilinear lens, full size ground glass, perfect finders for snap shots, work and spring back for use of plates or cut films; camera complete with one single plate holder; price..... **\$8.10**
- \$10.00 Cyclops Camera—Takes 4 x 5 picture, has detachable bulb release, aluminum plate holder, diaphragm, automatic shutter and unloading attachment, the Cyclops shutter is always set, holds 12 plates securely, permitting 12 pictures in as many seconds; price..... **\$9.00**
- No. 1 Folding Pocket Kodak—Takes picture 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches, has automatic lens, fixed focus of 4 inches, has Eastman automatic shutter with view of 3 stops, two view finders, capacity for 12 exposures, yet the entire instrument measures but 1 1/2 inches by 3 inches and weighs 11 ounces; is made of aluminum covered with red grain leather; price..... **\$10.00**
- \$10.00 Cycle POCO Camera—Takes picture 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches, has adjustable back with focusing panel and ground glass, nickel and brass trimmings, and grain leather covering, rapid rectilinear lens, shutter with bulb and base attachment, two tripod sockets; price includes carrying case, and one plate holder; price..... **\$14.00**
- \$13.00 Pony Primo Camera—takes picture 4 x 5 inches, mahogany box covered with seal grain leather, metal equipment, brass and nickel, has bellows, is red Russian leather lined, ground glass screen, has rapid rectilinear lens, automatic lens shutter, bulb and base attachment; outfit includes camera, one double Primo plate holder and carrying case price in daylight, sets for six exposures; full size of instrument..... **\$11.70**
- Brownie Kodak—Takes picture 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches, loads in daylight, sets for six exposures; full size of instrument..... **\$1.00**
- \$2.50 Cycle Primo Camera—Most compact safety instrument, makes picture 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches, has a no complicated mechanism and does work equal to the larger ones; price..... **\$2.00**

THE DARK ROOM ABOLISHED.

The kodak developing machine not only develops films in daylight but does better work than the dark room, is simple, efficient and reliable. On Thursday and Friday of this week from 2 to 6 and Saturday morning from 10 to 1 a demonstrator from the Eastman factory will show you how to do it, so we want you to bring your spool of film and have them developed FREE OF CHARGE during these hours.

Cut Prices on Developing and Printing.

DEVELOPING. Brownie regular price 15c, our price per spool 12c. All other sizes up to and including 4x5, 6 exposures, regular price 25c, our price 18c. 12 exposures, regular price 40c, our price 28c. 24 exposures, regular price 75c, our price 50c. 36 exposures, regular price 1.00, our price 70c. PRINTING. Either 5c or 10c. Brownie, regular price 6c, our price 4c. All other sizes up to and including 4x5, regular price 10c, our price 8c. 5c or 10c. Velox, 5c, regular price 15c, our price 10c.

Wash Day
Wringers—wood frame; good rubber rollers; regular price 75c. Cleanup Sale price, per pair..... **71c**

Wash Tubs—heavy enameled iron; regular price 20c. Cleanup Sale price, per tub..... **20c**

Wash Boards—glass, cover enameled; regular price 25c. Cleanup Sale price, per board..... **25c**

Hardwood Cloth—well finished, heavy duty; regular price 15c. Cleanup Sale price, per yard..... **15c**

Clothes Mangles—imported; regular price 15c. Cleanup Sale price, per machine..... **15c**

Curtain Strainers—jute, brass and iron; regular price 15c. Cleanup Sale price, per strainer..... **15c**

Ironing Boards—smooth finished; regular price 20c. Cleanup Sale price, per board..... **20c**

Clothes Line—jute rope; regular price 25c. Cleanup Sale price, per pair..... **25c**

THIRD FLOOR.

Wash Sundries.
A large lot of the best quality wash sundries, including: soap, brushes, mops, etc. Cleanup Sale price, per lot..... **71c**

58c Wash Silks 25c.
A large lot of the very best quality wash silks, including: silk, satin, etc. Cleanup Sale price, per yard..... **25c**

Notion Surprises.
ten—black, white and colors. Per spool..... **1c**

15c Cube Toilet Pins—200 count; black or assorted heads. Price..... **8c**

3c Speed Basting Cotton—50 yards; Nos. 40 and 60. Per spool..... **3c**

15c Card Pearl Buttons—4 hole; 3 sizes; 2 dozen. Per card..... **8c**

3c Piece Ironing Wax—with handle. Price per piece..... **1c**

15c Pair Dress Shield—velvet lined; odorous and washable. Per pair..... **7c**

5c Package Kirby Board Hair Pins—straight or crimped. Price..... **3c**

5c Card Nickel Safety Pins—one dozen; choice of three sizes. Price..... **2c**

\$1.00 Shirt Waist Suit Silks per Yard 68c.
These are the most stylish silks for shirt waist suits and waists and are in shepherd checks of black and white, blue and white and green and white; also changeable hairline checks and stripes and graduated stripes and checks; also cream grounds with black stripes and checks; widths 30 to 34 inches; actual \$1.00 values. Cleanup Sale price per yard..... **68c**

50c Ingrain Carpets per Yard 35c.
1500 yards of heavy ingrain carpet—extra close weave; the heaviest made; perfectly reversible; several good patterns and colorings to select from; regular 50c value. Cleanup Sale price a yard..... **35c**

50c Gloves and
Women's elbow gloves and mitts—black and white; regular price 50c. Cleanup Sale price, per pair..... **25c**

50c Gloves and
Women's elbow gloves and mitts—black and white; regular price 50c. Cleanup Sale price, per pair..... **25c**

\$1.00 Gloves and
Women's elbow gloves and mitts—black and white; regular price \$1.00. Cleanup Sale price, per pair..... **34c**

\$1.00 Gloves and
Women's elbow gloves and mitts—black and white; regular price \$1.00. Cleanup Sale price, per pair..... **34c**

Women's 35c
A choice line of women's plain black and white hose made of fine quality; all have double toe and heel and are worth up to \$1.00. Cleanup Sale price, per pair..... **50c**

Women's 35c
A choice line of women's plain black and white hose made of fine quality; all have double toe and heel and are worth up to \$1.00. Cleanup Sale price, per pair..... **50c**



Cleanup Sale Women's Suits, Costumes and Cloaks.

If you had bought one earlier in the season and paid one-third or a half as much more than you would have to pay now, you would not think of throwing it away next season, would you? Now because it is middle of the season and you yet have several months in which you can get use of them; to purchase at the cut price will be a good investment for you and you can carry it over to next season just the same, and the saving you effect will go a long way toward supplying many other little wantables.

- \$100.00 Imported Coats—white broadcloths and silken laces, they are in lengths 34 to 50 inches, also three-quarter garments of imported pongee; prices have ranged up to \$100.00; all will be closed for this Cleanup Sale at choice..... **\$49.00**
- \$25.00 Tailored Suits—all wool Cheviots and Broadcloths, silk lined blouse jacket, skirts in the new flare shape, either unlined or with peraline drop; colors are mostly blue and black; values up to \$25. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$14.95**
- \$65.00 Tailored Costumes—in Cheviots, Broadcloths and Silken laces; blouse jacket style hand-trimmed with satin silk and lace; entire suits are silk lined, Cleanup Sale price..... **\$34.95**
- \$95.00 Demi Tailored Costumes—Long r short blouse jacket style; all the popular spring colors, also black; they are silk lined, through-out, and are elaborately trimmed; they are exact reproductions of some of the best foreign models, and have sold regularly from \$95 to \$105. Cleanup Sale price, choice..... **\$49.00**
- \$45.00 Summer Coats—of pongee silks and white lace, weaves plain or lace, trimmed, 37 and 39 inch lengths; Cleanup Sale price, choice..... **\$25.00**
- Handsome Imported Costumes—Of chiffon, black lace, white and blue crepes, tan and white broadcloths, all garnished with finest silks and lace, and are made over foundations of silks or chiffon; the \$250.00 costumes will be priced at \$125.00; the \$185.00, \$175.00 and \$165.00 costumes will be priced at..... **\$95.00**

Cleanup Sale Beds and Couches.

While this is practically a new department there are several styles in the beds and other appurtenances which will not be purchased for next season and we desire to close them out just now. As to quality we are satisfied that our regular prices have been one-fourth lower than the same grades could be purchased elsewhere. The additional price cutting will save you money on these necessities.

- Finest Quality White Enamel Beds—three coats best baked-on China enamel; some have 1 1/4 inch posts with heavy scroll head in brass; others have 1 inch continued posts. Some very choice beds in the lot, but only one of a kind. Worth up to \$18.00. Choice of the lot..... **\$12.50**
- White and Colored Enamel Beds—three coats best enamel; some have 1 1/4 inch posts, heavy brass vases and splatters with solid brass rail on head and footboard; all steel chills and joints; worth up to \$15.00. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$9.50**
- White and Colored Enamel Beds—three coats best enamel; all steel joints and chills; have extension footboard; fine brass rail at top; some all scroll head and footboard; value \$15.00; Cleanup Sale price..... **\$7.50**
- White Enamel Brass Trimmed Beds—some with brass rails with colored trimmings; all have steel joints and chills; values up to \$6.00. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$6.50**
- Fine Velour Couches—with spring head and seat; all turned legs with casters; high head trimmed with fringe. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$5.75**
- Antiseptic Duplex Mattress—made of heavy layers of imported fibre with six layers of heavy felt top and bottom; guaranteed vermin proof; sold regularly at \$13.50. Cleanup Sale price..... **\$9.50**



Women's Summer Neckwear.
Women's 10c Embroidery Band
Top Collars—neat styles. Price..... **5c**

Women's 25c Wash Neckwear
—stocks with bows, automobile ties and others. Choice..... **10c**

Women's 35c Wash and Silk
Neckwear—dainty, pretty styles. Choice of the lot..... **15c**

50c Silk and Wash Neckwear
—large variety of new styles. Choice..... **25c**

\$1.00 Wash and Silk Neckwear
—choice patterns; good styles. Price..... **40c**

\$2.00 Silk and Wash Neckwear
—one quality; choice designs; prettiest styles of the season. Choice..... **98c**

Cleanup Sale Chinaware.

\$2.50 Values at 98c.

An assortment of Chinaware—a sample line of the very finest China consisting of berry bowls, salad bowls, cake plates, melon plates, chop plates, fruit plates, ice cream plates and others in German and French Chinas; handsome decorations; pretty shapes; values up to \$2.50. Special for Monday while they last, choice..... **98c**



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